



COUNTY BOROUGH OF DEWSBURY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

FOR THE YEAR

1948

BY

The Medical Officer of Health

(E. D. IRVINE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.)



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J. WARD & Co., CHURCH STREET, DEWSBURY.

CONTENTS.

	Page
COMMITTEES	4
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS	4-6
INTRODUCTION	7-11
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
Financial Statement	12
Statistics—Births, Deaths, Etc.	13
Population	14
Occupations	14
Unemployment	15
Birth rate	15
Death rate	16
Infant Mortality	18
Marriages	18
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES	
Staff	18
Laboratory facilities	18
Clinics and Treatment Centres	20
Cleanliness	20
Institutional Services	21
Orthopaedic treatment	22
Nursing Homes	22
Blind persons	22
Nat. Assistance Act, Section 47	22
HOUSING	
Housing	23
Housing Statistics	74
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA	
Water	24
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	27
Rivers and Streams	27
Swimming Baths	28
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD	
See Sanitary Inspector's Report	63
FACTORIES	
See Sanitary Inspector's Report	79
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE	
Maternity and Child Welfare—	
Domiciliary Midwifery	29
Hospital Midwifery	29
Ante-natal Clinics	32
Infant Welfare Clinics	33
Vitamin Supplements	33
Work of Health Visitors	34

	Page
Day Nurseries	35
Maternal Deaths	36
Premature Babies	37
Infant Mortality	40
Dental Service	41
Nursing in the Home	44
Immunisation	44
Ambulance Facilities	45
Care and After Care—	
Tuberculosis	47
Venereal Disease	47
Health Education	48
Domestic Helps	49
Mental Health Service—	
Mentally Defective persons	49
Mentally Ill persons	50

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases	52, 55
Neo-natal diarrhoea	52
Paratyphoid	53
Work of Mitchell Laithes Hospital	54
Cancer	57
Tuberculosis	57
Work of Whitley Sanatorium	58
Venereal Diseases	59

REPORT OF CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Staff	63
Food—	
Adulteration	63
Milk	68
Ice Cream	69
Meat	71
Sanitary inspections	73
Atmospheric pollution	76, 77
Vermin	76
Disinfection	78
Rag Flock	78
Factories	79
Housing	74
Shops Acts	80

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman A. SUGDEN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Alderman M. SCARGILL.

The Mayor (Councillor W. WEST, J.P.) (*ex-officio*).

Alderman H. ASHBY

Councillor F. W. CRAVEN

Alderman T. LEE, J.P.

Councillor C. F. DRANSFIELD

Councillor J. HARTLEY

Councillor Mrs. E. MARKHAM

Councillor H. M. NUNNS

From 1st January to 5th July the above committee acted as Public Health Committee. The same members together with Mesdames S. A. Wood, F. W. Craven, M. Thomas, J. Flowers (co-opted members) were the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and Mental Deficiency Committee.

From July 5th to the end of the year the above committee was both the Health Committee the Public Health Committee and constituted the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman M. SCARGILL.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor C. W. BOOTHROYD.

The Mayor (Councillor W. WEST, J.P.) (*ex-officio*).

Alderman T. WALKER

Councillor Mrs. A. DYSON

Councillor F. FOX

Councillor W. H. HOOPER

Councillor J. R. KERSHAW

Councillor F. W. THOMPSON

Councillor G. WOLSTENHOLME

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1948.

Medical Officer of Health—

E. D. IRVINE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health—

T. G. GALVIN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M., B.Sc.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health—

MARY DOREEN FOX, M.B., Ch.B.

NORAH A. HODGKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

*J. M. P. CLARK, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon—

*W. OLIVER LODGE, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.O.M.S.

Consulting Obstetrician—

*D. CURRIE, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer for treatment of Venereal Disease—

*G. R. SUNLEY, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

Senior Dental Officer—

A. G. SMITH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.) (from 1-4-48).

Dental Officer—

H. V. SMAIL, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

H. HAWORTH, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins., Cert. Sanitary Science.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector—

F. T. HARRISON, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins., Cert. Smoke Ins.,
Cert. San. Sc., Cert. Inst. San. Eng.

District Sanitary Inspectors—

J. PESTER, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. San. Sc., Cert. Meat Ins., Cert.
Smoke Ins., Cert. Inst. San. Eng.
W. F. WELLER, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins., Cert. Smoke Ins.
D. H. BRADBURY, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins.
W. GILCHRIST, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.J.B., Cert. Meat Ins.

Whitley Sanatorium—

Matron—M. DIXON, S.R.N., Tuberculosis Certificate.

Moorlands Maternity Home.

Matron—M. CORRIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D. (from 16/2/48).
C. BARRY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Retired 1/3/48).

Eightlands Day Nursery—

Matron—S. H. LEE, S.R.N.

Health Visitors—

K. MAHON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.
I. GARTON, S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.
D. J. LAWLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., Approved Health Visitor (from 13-12-48).

Temporary Health Nurses.

C. WHITEFORD, S.R.F.N.
H. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
*N. DORAN, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.

Student Health Visitors—

D. PARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 6-9-48).
J. STEEL, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. (from 1-9-48).
C. PETRIE, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1-9-48).
K. M. WALSH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (from 1-4-48).

Tuberculosis Visitor—

N. CLARK, S.R.N.

V.D. Social Worker—

*G. E. DAVIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate (from 4-8-48).

Authorised Officers—

*H. ROBERTS (from 5-7-48).

*H. A. WILMAN (from 5-7-48).

*N. DORAN, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M. (from 5-7-48).

Municipal Midwives --

N. CROFT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

M. HAMMERTON, S.C.M.

M. E. LANCASTER, S.C.M.

E. H. SPENCER, S.C.M.

Borough Analyst—

*F. W. RICHARDSON, F.I.C.

*F. W. M. JAFFE, B.Sc., F.I.C.

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer—

E. AUTY, C.R.S.I.

Clerical Staff—

E. LEWIS (Resigned 31-8-48).

H. TRANMER

W. E. LLOYD.

H. WOOD.

W. FIRTH (from 20-9-48).

Miss D. NODDINGS.

Mrs. E. SMALLWOOD.

Miss M. PARKER.

Miss D. BEEVERS.

R. T. POLLARD.

A. CLOUGH.

Miss J. ARCHER

Miss D. SENIOR

*Part-time.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1948.

*September, 1949.**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. MARKHAM AND GENTLEMEN,

Statistics

I beg to submit my annual report on the health of the town during 1948. The population of the borough was estimated by the Registrar General to be 52,520. Attention must be drawn to the decline in the birth rate from nearly 24 in 1947 to 19 in 1948, and a decrease in the death rate from 14.7 in 1947 to 13.2 in 1948. The deaths have been this year less in two age groups, viz. : under 1, and from 15—45 years. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was 323. Diarrhoea in children under 2 years of age caused more deaths than last year (8.9 per 1,000 live births compared with 3.3 in 1947). The infantile death rate was 40.4 a low figure for Dewsbury and the lowest recorded except in 1944 when it was 36.8. All these rates quoted were higher than for England and Wales as a whole. The number of marriages remained close to that of 1947. The Registrar General ascribed no deaths to maternity but one death was found to be due to hepatitis developing some months after a blood transfusion had been given during labour. The premature babies (numbering 6% of all the live births) still shewed a very high death rate.

Infectious
Disease

The infectious diseases were not particularly prominent though whooping cough was occurring all through the year, more so in the second half and least in May to July, whereas measles was prevalent from January to June. Neither visitation was severe ; there was one death from whooping cough in a child 14 months old and none from measles ; two-thirds of the measles cases and three-quarters of the whooping cough cases occurred in children under 5 years of age and almost all the rest were in children under 15 years of age. Poliomyelitis was notified only in two cases. Two deaths from neonatal diarrhoea in premature infants occurred in the maternity home. There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. A small but interesting outbreak of paratyphoid B. occurred ; 7 out of the 13 persons infected (who included one from outside the borough) were symptom free. There is no doubt the intestinal infections are often carried (either temporarily or permanently) by persons who have never recognised that they have been infected. The importance of care in regard to personal hygiene by those who handle foodstuffs is increasingly appreciated by the workers

themselves and the public generally. Diphtheria was notified in 5 persons but was not confirmed in any of them ; this was encouraging but experience early in 1949 shewed that diphtheria is not quite dead here. Immunisation against diphtheria makes slow headway. Combined anti-diphtheria and anti-whooping cough immunisation was also offered through the clinics.

Water

The water supply was satisfactory. Plans for filtration of the Dewsbury, Batley and Heckmondwike Joint Board's supply are still held up.

The work of the Sanitary Inspectors and in particular in regard to housing, to food (including meat) and drugs and to factories are included in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

Housing

The housing situation is extremely difficult. A quarter of the houses in Dewsbury are back-to-back with all that that implies ; sanitary defects are frequent ; overcrowding is common and unfortunately little can be done to alleviate the very real and substantial hardships imposed. The innumerable requests for help by this department in securing rehousing are distressing. Overcrowding (on the legal standard) was known to exist in 350 houses. This number very much understates the problem, both because all cases of overcrowding do not come to light and also because the legal standard is so low. How can we secure health for the people when housing is so bad, that elementary decency can hardly be preserved? The corporation gives absolute priority in rehousing to cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The housing in Grasmere Mount Camp causes much anxiety.

Food and Drugs

The inspectors have paid close attention to the sampling of food and drugs and in particular of ice-cream.

Milk

There were 4 samples of milk found to be tuberculous (two from one cow) among 58 samples examined for this purpose.

National Health Service Act 1946

Before July 5th, 1948, the council owned and administered Moorlands Maternity Home and Whitley Grange Sanatorium, and also, as constituents of a joint board, were mainly responsible for the management of the Mitchell Laithes Isolation Hospital. These hospitals were transferred to the Minister and were subsequently administered by the Dewsbury, Batley and Mirfield Hospital Management Committee (Hospital Management Committee No. 11) on behalf of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. One cannot but regret the transference of these hospitals and in particular the isolation hospital (which has since been transferred to Wakefield (B) Hospital Management Committee as a hospital for infectious disease cases from the mental hospitals of the region). It was very useful for the Medical Officer of Health to have the closest association with the fever hospital, both in regard to knowing the type of

infectious disease that was about, and also in regard to epidemiological enquiries. In the long run it may be found that this separation of isolation hospitals from public health departments was a mistake. That Medical Officers of Health should be able to admit on social grounds to tuberculosis and maternity hospitals is being increasingly acknowledged. The right of entry by the Medical Officer of Health to see personally patients suffering from infectious disease and admitted from his own area must be maintained.

The tuberculosis dispensary and V.D. clinic were also transferred to the Hospital Management Committee No. 11. on the appointed day. The three hospitals and the tuberculosis dispensary were administered by the Corporation on an agency basis after the appointed day at the request of the Regional Hospital Board. An account of their work during 1948 has been included in the report ; in future of course, no such account will appear in these annual reports.

The council's proposals under Part III of the Act were approved by the Minister substantially as submitted. They were set out in full in my last report. The following is a brief account of the council's services shewing the progress made.

Section 21 (Health Centre).

No action was taken under this section.

Sections 22, 23 and 24 (Maternity and Child Welfare, Midwives, Health Visitors).

Section 22 is important in two ways : it is concerned with expectant and nursing mothers and babies, and environmental hygiene is at its very highest level of importance when it concerns the unborn infant ; secondly this is the only section which imposes any duty of a clinical nature on the local health authority.

Almost all the expectant mothers attended the councils ante-natal clinics held at Moorlands Maternity Home and the Thornhill Council Offices. These clinics continued to function as local authority clinics. The branch ante-natal centre at Thornhill has served a useful purpose and consideration should be given to the establishment of one in Earlsheaton. The proposed new maternity and child welfare centre at Moorside has not yet been established. The proportion of babies under 1 year of age attending child welfare centres was 81%. The actual attendances declined but I do not regret this at all. It is far better to have smaller attendances and more detailed attention than the other way round. The take up of vitamins issued by the Ministry of Food as orange juice and cod liver oil

preparations was disappointingly low being distinctly less than in the country as a whole.

Eightlands Day Nursery continued to be used to capacity. Occasionally young children were temporarily resident there; the need for short stay residential nursery provision is evident. By law this is not provided by the Health Committee but by the Children's Committee. It is difficult to find justification for this. During the year initial steps in adapting premises for a day nursery at Ravensthorpe were undertaken.

The dental service for mothers and young children did good work, but shortly after the end of the year the staff position altered for the worse. A Report by the Senior Dental Officer is included.

No change has been effected in the domiciliary midwifery service apart from the fact that consultant advice is now secured under the aegis of the Regional Hospital Board. In 1948 approximately 25% of the mothers were delivered in their own homes.

The council are endeavouring to build up a good health visiting service, one of the main weapons, perhaps the main weapon, in the battle against disease in the sphere of personal health; and are co-operating with the University of Leeds in the training of health visitor students. Four nominated by the corporation were accepted in the university course 1948-49, and have since continued in the service of the corporation as qualified health visitors and school nurses.

Section 25. (Home Nursing).

The home nursing service has carried on much as before the appointed day, being administered by the Dewsbury County Borough Nursing Association on which committee the corporation had five nominated members.

Section 26. (Immunisation).

Immunisation against diphtheria has shewn a slight falling off but may improve when the Ministry's discussions with the medical profession on the fees to be paid for the notification of completed immunisations are ended. Vaccination against smallpox has suffered a set back. Vaccination against smallpox, diphtheria immunisation and whooping cough immunisation were all offered through the clinics.

Section 27. (Ambulance Service).

The ambulance service functioned satisfactorily. As was expected the use of the ambulance services shewed a sharp rise after 5th July; the number of calls in the second half of the year was approximately 6 times and the mileage travelled 4 times that in the first half of the year. There was however no evidence of serious abuse of the service.

Section 28. (Care and after care, health education).

The arrangements for tuberculosis care and after care work continued much as before the appointed day. A social worker engaged in the campaign for venereal disease control was appointed jointly by the West Riding County Council and the Council. Very little use has been made of the nursing and home care requisites.

Section 29. (Domestic Help).

The home help service, potentially a very valuable section of the health service was hampered throughout by difficulty in securing suitable staff. The demands, mainly quite reasonable, have steadily increased. The council's scale for assessment is generous and necessarily so. The appointment of a whole-time organiser is necessary and an increase in the establishment should also be made.

Section 51. (Mental Health).

A start was made in building up a mental health service, clearly to be one of the important functions of a local health authority. Proposals were submitted to the Regional Hospital Board asking for the services part-time of a consultant psychiatrist in relation to mentally ill and mentally defective persons. Three part-time authorised officers were appointed. The need for an occupation centre for mentally defective children incapable of being educated in special schools grows more and more evident (sections 28, 51).

Staff

Miss C. Barry retired during the year. She had been matron of the Moorlands Maternity Home since it was opened. Her kindness and skill will be gratefully remembered by some thousands of mothers of this town.

Conclusion

In conclusion I must thank my staff—both professional and clerical who have all worked splendidly throughout the year. Mr. Tranmer has prepared much of the material in the statistical sections. The chief officers of the council have helped me in every way possible. Finally, it is no mere form of words, to express my sincere thanks to you Mr. Chairman and to the Committee for your continued support and genuine interest in the work of the department, that is, the care of the health of the people of the town.

That we are making progress despite adverse conditions of housing and inevitable post war hardships is due not least to the vision and courage of the committee.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. IRVINE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	6,720
Estimated civilian population (Mid. 1948)	52,520
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1948)	16,476
Back-to-back houses approx.	4,100
Houses without water carriage system	175
Rateable Value	£308,874
Product of a penny rate	£1,205

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer (Mr. A. E. Richardson) for the financial statement below, showing the cost of the health services during the year.

Cost of Discontinued Health Services from 1st January to 4th July, 1948.

	Expenditure £	Income, Grants, Amounts recharged, Etc. £	Net Cost £
Infectious Diseases A/c. (Joint Hospital Road Precept £2262)	3304	—	3304
Public Vaccination A/c.	197	—	197
Venereal Diseases A/c.	546	—	546
Treatment of Tuberculosis A/c. ...	7213	643	6570
Treatment of Acute Sick A/c. ...	8974	1843	7131
Centres A/c.	4490	2297	2193
Moorlands Maternity Home A/c.	9506	3122	6384
Maternity Services (Including Mid- wives) A/c.	1743	1383	360
Eightlands Day Nursery A/c. ...	2293	1438	855
Mental Deficiency A/c.	4878	41	4837
	£43144	£10767	£32377

Cost of Continued Health Services from 1st January to 31st December, 1948.

	Expenditure £	Income, Grants, Amounts recharged, Etc. £	Net Cost £
Sale of Food and Drugs A/c. ...	291	—	291
Sanitary A/c.	8128	324	7804
	8419	324	8095

Cost of Local Health Services for the Period 5th July to 31st December, 1948.

	Expenditure £	Income, Grants, Amounts recharged, Etc. £	Net Cost £
General Administration	1898	545	1353
Section 22 Care of mothers and young children	6226	3846	2380
Section 23 Midwives Services	1243	619	624
Section 24 Health Visiting	1558	777	781
Section 25 Home Nursing	1223	609	614
Section 26 Vaccination and Im- munisation	235	113	122
Section 27 Ambulance Services	3631	1798	1833
Section 28 Prevention of Illness Care and After Care	1445	702	743
Section 29 Home Helps	448	238	210
Section 51 Mental Health Service	724	357	367
	18631	9604	9027

Number of Live Births :-

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	499	468	967
Illegitimate	16	32	48
Total	515	500	1015

Number of Still Births :—

Legitimate	13	10	23
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	14	10	24

Total Number of Births, Live and Still :-

Legitimate	512	478	990
Illegitimate	17	32	49
Total	529	510	1039

Deaths 366 326 692

Deaths (under 1 year) :—

Legitimate Infants	26	10	36
Illegitimate Infants	2	3	5
Total	28	13	41

Birth Rates and Death Rates, 1948 and comparison with 1947 Dewsbury Rates.

	Dewsbury 1948	England & Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns	Dewsbury 1947
Rate per 1,000 Population :				
Live Births	19.32	17.9	20.0	23.91
Still-births	0.46	0.42	0.52	0.53
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population :				
All causes	13.17	10.8	11.6	14.76
Typhoid & Para-typhoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	Not Available		0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Influenza	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Small pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.00	Not Available		0.03
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0.25	0.51	0.59	0.37
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.09			0.17
Still-birth rate (per 1,000 live and still-births)	23.10	Not Available		21.70
Rate per 1,000 Live Births :				
Diarrhoea & Enteritis Deaths (Under 2 years)	8.87	3.3	4.5	3.28
Deaths under one year ...	40.39	34.0	39.0	45.19
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births :				
Abortion with sepsis ...	0.00	.11	Not Available	0.00
Abortion without sepsis ...	0.00	.05	„	0.00
Puerperal infections ...	0.00	.13	„	0.00
Other maternal causes ...	0.00	.73	„	2.41
All puerperal causes ...	0.00	1.02	„	2.41

Population.

1931 Census—54,303.

The Registrar General estimated the civilian population in 1948 to be 52,520 an increase of 1,640 on the total for 1947.

The natural increase of the population (excess of live births over deaths) was 323.

Occupations.

The chief occupations in Dewsbury are in the woollen trade, and its associated industries, workshops, the distributive trades, colliery work, and cleaning and dyeing. Female labour is important in the heavy woollen industry of which Dewsbury is the principal centre.

Unemployment.

I am indebted to Mr. Dixon, Manager of the Dewsbury Labour Exchange for the information given below :—

The following are the figures for the number of registered unemployed in Dewsbury during 1948, together with notes re the employment of registered disabled persons and Polish and European volunteer workers :—

Register of Wholly Unemployed Workers.

1948	Male	Female	Total
March 15th	146	5	151
June 14th	106	4	110
September 13th	127	3	130
December 6th	119	2	121

The unemployed register consists mainly of disabled persons, and men in the higher age groups. Demands for labour are heavy, particularly for females and very little difficulty is experienced in placing able bodied persons in employment. Polish and European volunteer workers have been imported for employment in the woollen textile industry and in hospitals.

The number of persons in the Dewsbury area registered as disabled at the end of 1948 total 823. Of this number 35 were registered as unemployed, 15 of whom are considered to be fit for employment under sheltered conditions.

During the year approximately 180 disabled persons have been placed in employment but many of the jobs have only been of short duration.

Birth Rate.

In 1948 the number of live births, 1,015 was 202 less than in 1947, giving a birth rate of 19.32 per 1,000 population compared with the previous year's rate of 23.91.

The birth rate for England and Wales was 17.9 per 1,000 population for 1948.

The birth rate and maternal mortality rate for Dewsbury during the previous ten years were as follows :—

	Birth Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1938	14.2	3.83
1939	14.4	5.08
1940	14.9	6.31
1941	14.7	6.31
1942	17.3	1.14
1943	18.7	1.07
1944	20.8	1.8
1945	18.1	Nil.
1946	20.4	1.90
1947	23.9	2.41
1948	19.3	Nil
10 year average (1939-1948)	18.25	2.6
5 year average (1944-1948)	20.5	1.2

Death Rate.

In 1948 the number of deaths was 692, a decrease of 59 compared with the previous year, and the death rate was 13.17 per 1,000 population compared with 14.76 in 1947.

The death rate for England and Wales in 1948 was 10.8 per 1,000 population.

The following Table gives an Analysis of the Causes of Death :

Causes of Death 1948 and comparison with 1947 figures.

Classifica- tion No.		M.	F.	Total 1948	Total 1947
1	Typhoid Fever, etc.	—	—	—	—
2	Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	2
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	—	1	1	1
5	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
6	Respiratory Tuberculosis	8	5	13	19
7	Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	—	5	9
8	Syphilitic Diseases	2	1	3	1
9	Influenza	2	—	2	2
10	Measles	—	—	—	2
11	Ac. Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	1
12	Ac. Inf. Encephalitis	—	—	—	1
13	Cancer of buc : cav. and oesoph (M) ; uterus (F)	3	5	8	14
14	Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	18	14	32	27
15	Cancer of breast	1	12	13	8
16	Cancer of all other sites	32	32	64	75
17	Diabetes	3	1	4	3
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	36	44	80	96
19	Heart Disease	110	111	221	207
20	Other diseases of circulatory system ...	8	16	24	31
21	Bronchitis	33	16	49	32
22	Pneumonia	20	9	29	42
23	Other respiratory diseases	1	2	3	6
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	4	1	5	1
25	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	7	2	9	4
26	Appendicitis	1	—	1	—
27	Other Digestive diseases	7	9	16	12
28	Nephritis... ..	7	6	13	24
29	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—
30	Other Maternal causes	—	—	—	3
31	Premature Birth	8	2	10	14
32	Congenital Malformation, birth injury, infantile diseases	2	2	4	20
33	Suicide	4	—	4	3
34	Road Traffic Accidents	6	—	6	2
35	Other Violent causes	8	6	14	27
36	All other causes	30	29	59	62
	Total ...	366	326	692	751

Age Distribution of Principal Causes of Death.
Registrar General's Figures 1948.

	Under 1		1—5		5—15		15—45		45—65		65 & O'r		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	36	23	73	88	110	111
Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	17	24	31	35	54	63
Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	7	25	37	36	44
Bronchitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	10	4	20	10	33	16
Pneumonia	9	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	4	3	20	9
Violence (all forms) ...	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	8	—	6	4	18	6
Premature Births & Birth Injuries, &c.	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	2	4	7	6
Respiratory T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	—	—	1	8	5
Non-respiratory T.B. ...	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac : Poliomyelitis & Polioenceph :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac : Inf : Enceph :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other causes	9	2	—	1	1	—	3	7	14	12	38	39	65	61
TOTALS	28	13	5	3	4	—	19	18	111	71	199	221	366	326

Deaths occurring in hospitals and institutions.

The number of deaths which occurred in hospitals or institutions during the year was 228 or 32.9% of the total number of deaths.

Infantile Mortality

Actual.						M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	26	10	36
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
						<u>28</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>41</u>

Rates.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	...	37.22
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	...	104.20
All infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	40.39
England and Wales (All infants per 1,000 Live Births)	...	34.00

Marriages.

The number of marriage ceremonies during the year 1948, were :—

(a) In the Church of England	...	...	...	255
(b) In other chapels and churches	...	...	...	126
(c) At the Register Office	...	...	...	170

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on pages 4, 5 and 6.

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological work is carried out at the Public Health Department Laboratory, Municipal Buildings, and at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield.

Specimens Examined at Dewsbury Public Health Laboratory during 1948.

For	Swabs for diphtheria	Sputa for tuberculosis	Other examin- ations	TOTAL
Private Practitioners ...	32	6	—	38
General Infirmary ...	—	—	—	—
School Clinic ...	22	—	—	22
Whitley Grange Sanatorium	1	202	3	206
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	—	126	4	130
Mitchell Laithes Isolation Hospital ...	145	—	—	145
Others ...	1	—	147	148
TOTAL ...	201	334	154	689

Swabs for Diphtheria examined at the Public Health Laboratory during each month of 1948.

Month	Private Pract.	Dewsbury G. Infirm.	School Clinic	Whitley Sanat'm.	T.B. Dispensary	Isolation Hospital	Others	Total	Positive Results
January	6	—	5	—	—	68	—	79	—
February	2	—	2	—	—	30	—	34	1
March	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	12	—
April	5	—	4	—	—	7	—	16	—
May	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	—
June	2	—	4	—	—	4	—	10	—
July	3	—	4	—	—	2	—	9	1
August	5	—	—	—	—	11	—	16	—
September	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	—
October	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
November	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	10	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Totals	32	—	22	1	—	145	1	201	4

DIPHtheria Swabs.—		DIPHtheria Cases.—	
1943	...	1943	...
1944	...	1944	...
1945	...	1945	...
1946	...	1946	...
1947	...	1947	...
1948	...	1948	...
			Nil

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

at end of 1948.

The following is a list of Treatment Centres and Clinics in the Borough :—

	Place	Time
Child Welfare Clinics	Health Dept., Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road	Monday 2 p.m. (for children under 3 months) Wednesday 2 p.m. Saturday 10-30 to 11-30 a.m. (for foods only). Alternate Tuesdays at 2 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinics	Shaw Cross and Earlsheaton Thornhill Council Offices Ravensthorpe Council Offices Moorlands Maternity Home Thornhill Council Offices Moorlands Maternity Home	Thursday 2 p.m. Friday 2 p.m. Monday 10-30 a.m. Monday 2 p.m. Wed. 10-30 a.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Thursday 10-30 a.m. Thurs. 2 p.m.- Friday 10-30 a.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic Special Inspection Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road do.	Daily. By appointment Wed. 2 p.m.
Dental Clinic Dental Clinic Orthopaedic Clinic	do. Ravensthorpe Council Offices Dewsbury General Infirmary	Daily. Daily. By appointment 2-30 p.m., 2nd Tuesday in the month.
Consultant Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic, Halifax Road	By appointment every Thursday
Diphtheria Immunisation Tuberculosis	do. All Child Welfare Clinics Northfields House, Bath St.	Saturday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. Monday 6 p.m. Friday 2 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Dewsbury General Infirmary	Daily. Medical Officer attends :— Monday 2 to 4 p.m. Thursday 11 to 12 noon. Fri. 6 to 9 p.m.

PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS.

Cases of uncleanness are dealt with at the cleansing station attached to the Municipal Buildings, Halifax Road, Dewsbury.

From June, 1947, the Health Committee and the Education Committee jointly employed a nurse whole-time for this work ; previously a nurse had been employed part-time. Details of the work done are set out in relation to school children, in the school medical report for the year.

During 1948, 1 pre-school child was cleansed from head lice and 3 pre-school children and 6 adults were treated for scabies.

A D.D.T. emulsion was the preparation used for the treatment of verminous conditions of the head and benzyl benzoate emulsion for the treatment of scabies.

ADMINISTRATION OF INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES.

On the appointed day (5th July, 1948) the hospitals formerly administered by the County Borough were taken over by the Regional Hospital Board under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946. They were however, still administered by the County Borough on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board.

Dewsbury and District General Infirmary.

This is a modern hospital of 100 beds—a voluntary hospital until 5th July, 1948.

Staincliffe County Hospital.

Until 5th July, 1948, a public health hospital of 349 beds administered by the West Riding County Council.

Mitchell Laithes Infectious Diseases Hospital.

This hospital of 102 beds was administered by the Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board until 5th July. Owing to the low incidence of infectious disease the accommodation was never taxed but the nursing staff position was not easy.

Whitley Grange Sanatorium.

This hospital of 30 beds was administered by the Corporation until 5th July, 1948. West Riding cases were admitted.

Moorlands Maternity Home.

This hospital contains 31 beds and has been filled to capacity during the year.

An assistant medical officer is resident, this officer is now paid by the Regional Hospital Board but 49% of her salary is paid by the Corporation in respect of work at ante-natal clinics, etc.

A consultant obstetrician attends weekly and is called at other times for emergencies.

The home is approved by the Central Midwives Board for training in Part II of the Board's examination.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Children suffering from orthopaedic defects are referred to the Dewsbury and District General Infirmary.

NURSING HOMES.

There are none registered or known to exist in Dewsbury.

BLIND PERSONS.

The number of blind persons on the Register on December 31st, 1948, was 130 (73 males, 57 females), as shown in the following table :—

Ages	Partially Blind			Totally Blind		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
15 to 20 ...	1	—	1	1	1	2
20 to 30 ...	3	1	4	—	—	—
30 to 40 ...	5	—	5	1	1	2
40 to 50 ...	6	5	11	2	1	3
50 to 60 ...	7	7	14	1	—	1
60 to 70 ...	11	12	23	1	4	5
Over 70 ...	31	25	56	2	—	2
Totals ...	65	50	115	8	7	15

These are now cared for by the Welfare Services Committee which has been set up by the Council as an *ad hoc* committee to carry out the Council's obligations under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

This section empowers the authority on certification by the Medical Officer of Health, to require the removal to a hospital or institution, subject to approval by a court, of persons who

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No action was taken under this section in 1948.

HOUSING.

(For housing inspection, etc., statistics, see p. 74).

I am indebted to the Borough Architect (Mr. R. R. Alexander) for the following statistical information.

The number of houses completed in the borough during the year by private enterprise was 14 and the number completed by the Corporation was 149.

Private enterprise :—

1946	...	...	...	...	31
1947	...	...	...	...	34
1948	...	...	...	...	14

Local Authority :—

1946	...	...	...	...	111
1947	...	...	...	...	161
1948	...	...	...	...	149

The number completed by the Corporation in 1948 comprised 44 three-bedroom traditional type brick houses, 42 two-bedroom traditional type brick houses, 38 prefabricated B.I.S.F. houses three-bedroom type, and 25 prefabricated aluminium bungalows two-bedroom type.

The Council's housing programme since the end of the war has resulted in the following houses being completed.

Temporary prefabricated two-bedroom bungalows	...	150
Permanent prefabricated two-bedroom bungalows	...	25
Traditional brick two-bedroom houses	...	62
B.I.S.F. three-bedroom houses	...	100
Traditional brick three-bedroom houses	...	84
Conversion of hutments—three-bedroom	...	9
Conversion of hutments—one bedroom	...	23

Comment.

It will be noted that including temporary houses and excluding the hutment conversions, of the 421 houses built not one is a four-bedroom house, 184 (44%) are three-bedroomed houses and 237 (56%) are two-bedroomed houses, and there are no old persons' bungalows. Excluding the temporary houses, of the 271 houses built 68% are three-bedroomed houses and the remainder are two-bedroomed houses.

This is pretty well the general trend of council house building throughout the country, in which 70% are three bedroomed houses, 22% two-bedroomed houses and 8% four-bedroom houses, but whether it is desirable to have so many three-bedroom houses and so few four-bedroom houses is a matter on which there must be some doubt.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Population (1949) states the view of the Commission " . . . that in the present housing programme there is an undue concentration on the three-bedroom house," again " . . . 70% is much too high a proportion for the five room house." The Commission thinks there should be a larger proportion of houses with more than five rooms (*i.e.*, three bedrooms) and a larger proportion of the smaller houses (*i.e.*, two bedrooms) for the smaller families. This opinion deserves consideration in the planning of the housing programme.

The Commission makes interesting reference to transference of tenancies within council housing on substantial changes in family size occurring; rent rebates based on family size (which I have advocated for many years) and the supply of household equipment on hire purchase.

They point out that only one-tenth of all the housing in the country (somewhere about 12,000,000) is owned by Local Authorities.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

Mr. D. E. Strachan, Water Engineer, has kindly supplied the following information :—

" The public water supply to the Borough is satisfactory in quality and quantity. No restrictions in quantity were made but in May bills were posted all over the town drawing attention to the water shortage; letters were sent to all big consumers asking them to economise and notices were put in the press forbidding the use of hose pipes and asking consumers not to waste water. There are no stand pipes on the public supply and only a few isolated cottages are without public water supply.

The area of the County Borough of Dewsbury is supplied with water received in bulk from three sources :—

1. The works of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.
2. The Corporation of Bradford.
3. The Corporation of Halifax.

The Dewsbury Corporation are responsible for the distribution of all water received, but are not directly responsible for

collecting or treating any of it, though they are the larger partners of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Board.

The supplies from all three sources are derived from upland gathering grounds situated in the Pennines, and are collected and stored in large impounding reservoirs.

Part of the area is supplied from source 1 only, part from source 3 only, and the remainder from sources 1 and 2 mixed.

In 1948 the proportions of water from each source were :—

1. Dewsbury & Heckmondwike Waterworks Board ...	68.5%
2. Bradford Corporation	21.5%
3. Halifax Corporation	10.0%

The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike joint supply is treated by the addition of slaked lime and chlorine, but is not filtered. It is chlorinated at Broadstone impounding reservoir and again at the outlet of the Whitley service reservoir.

The second and third supplies are treated by their respective authorities and are filtered.

The rate of consumption per person in 1948 was 23.4 gallons per day for domestic purposes including small trade users, and 23.9 gallons per day for measured trade supplies, giving a total of 47.3 gallons per day.

The chemical analyses of the waters supplied to the consumers do not show the water to have any liability to plumbo-solvent action ; no samples were taken with a view to testing for the presence of lead."

The bacteriological results of the water samples taken in the town and also before treatment are set out in the following table. As previously, a number of samples taken from the Whitley Service open reservoir, in which storage to some extent occurs, have shewn small counts the majority being of " intermediate types " of B. Coli and probably not animal in origin, but the Water Engineer and I have been satisfied that there has been no risk of human pollution. Chlorination is applied beyond the point at which the samples are taken.

Although the gathering grounds of the Joint Boards' supply are remarkably (and almost absolutely) free from human habitation, it is in my view desirable to have an effective filtration plant.

I am satisfied that the water supplied is a good wholesome water.

Public Water Supply — Bacteriological Analysis.

	COLLECTION SIDE					SUPPLY SIDE										
	PRE-TREATMENT					AFTER-TREATMENT										
	Stream Supply at Dunford Reserv.	Derden Stream	Streams		Reservoirs	Whitley Reserv. Inlet	Whitley Reserv. Outlet	Staincliffe Guage Basin	Gawthorpe Reserv. *	Squirrel Hall Reserv. *	Edge Top Pump House *	Depots		Household		
Snailsden Farm Stream			Don Stream No. 1	Don Stream No. 2								R'thpe. Meter House *	Batley Carr Depot *			
Presumptive B. Coli. per 100 ml.		1				7	50	42	45	41	51	51	45	49	30	TOTAL House Taps
(Highly Satisfactory)																
1-2 (Satisfactory)				1	1	2		5	5	6			4	1		21
3-10 (Suspicious in Chlorinated Supply)	2					3		3	1	4			2	2		12
Greater than 10 (Unsatisfactory in Chlorinated Supply)	1		1												(x) 1	1
TOTALS	3	1	1	1	1	12	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	52	31	438

* Analyses made by Dewsbury Analytical Services.
Remainder were analysed by Public Health Laboratory Service, Wakefield.

(x) This supply point was investigated by the sanitary inspector, and further samples taken proved satisfactory.
The taking of house tap samples is arranged so that all the sources of bulk supply are investigated.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Mr. E. H. Staynes (Sewage Works Manager), has kindly given me the following information :—

There are four sewage purification works serving the Borough, situated at Mitchell Laithes, Ravensthorpe, Thornhill (Millbank) and Smithy Brook, dealing with daily dry weather flows of 2,400,000, 800,000, 150,000 and 25,000 gallons respectively.

During 1948 sewer extensions were completed to serve the Headfield Road housing site, and the first portion of the new site at Edge Top.

In addition, schemes were submitted to the Minister of Health, and approved by him, for the interception of the whole of the sewage now discharging to the Mill Bank Disposal Works, and its conveyance to Mitchell Laithes ; and for a similar interception of the whole of the Mirfield sewage. Both these schemes, it is hoped, will be completed during 1949, and, as a result, both the Mill Bank and Mirfield works will become redundant.

On the 6th October, 1948, a connection was made between the Batley and Dewsbury sewers, and since that date a portion of the Batley sewage, amounting to about 250,000 gallons per day, has been treated at the Mitchell Laithes Works.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board is responsible for preventing pollution of the River Calder and its tributaries.

The River Calder and its tributaries receive along their entire length effluents from an almost unbroken chain of sewage works and manufactories. The problem of preventing pollution is complicated owing to the small normal flow in proportion to the volume of effluents which is discharged into the river. At Kirkthorpe Weir, Wakefield, the dry weather flow of the River Calder is only about 95 million gallons a day. Of this flow, one-third can easily be accounted for by effluents from sewage works. In addition, there are millions of gallons of trade effluents, so that the amount of used water in the river is at least 50% of the total. If it were not for the compensation water from reservoirs there would be little clean dilution water reaching the river during droughts. The Board gives facilities to manufacturers, particularly in respect of new industries which give rise to waste liquids requiring special treatment. The Board is of the opinion that the most efficient and economical means of dealing with trade effluents is by draining them into sewers for treatment at the sewage works of the local authorities.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Mr. R. H. Betts has supplied the following information :—

There are two swimming baths owned by the Corporation and situated in Wellington Road, Dewsbury.

The only remedial baths in operation are Turkish, Russian, vapour, zotofoam and peat baths, which are given without a medical certificate.

Sterilisation of the water in the swimming baths is carried out by an MSPCM type solution feed vacuum chlorinator ; briefly outlined this method consists of adding a heavy dose of chlorine, generally about 10 parts per million for a period sufficient to allow one complete turnover of the bath.

This heavy dose is administered immediately after the bath is closed and the pool is left undisturbed overnight, when it will be found that in most cases the chlorine has disappeared entirely, but if not, any excess can be easily removed by the addition of sodium thio-sulphate crystals.

The dose of chlorine required will depend on the degree of pollution of the water, and once some experience has been gained with this treatment, it is a comparatively easy matter to adjust the dose so that no excess of residual chlorine is left in the morning.

This type of treatment is termed " break point chlorination," sufficient chlorine being added to oxidize completely all nitrogenous matter.

During the day a normal rate of treatment is applied to ensure a residual .5 parts chlorine per million of water.

The daily examination of the water is done by a lovibond comparator using ortho-toluidine reagent.

The Corporation are considering the erection of new swimming baths.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

The four municipal midwives booked 287 cases and delivered 253 mothers during 1948; there were 3 still-births. There were in addition 8 abortions, 38 cases were transferred to hospital, 4 left the district and 2 patients were found to be not pregnant.

The matron of the Moorlands Maternity Home is the supervisor of midwives in the borough.

The domiciliary midwives issued 72 medical aids during the year.

All the midwives have portable apparatus for the administration of gas and air analgesia and are qualified to use them.

During the year gas and air analgesia was administered to 23 mothers.

HOSPITAL MIDWIFERY.

On the 5th July, 1948, the Moorlands Maternity Home was transferred to the Minister and was subsequently administered by the Leeds Region No. 11 Hospital Management Committee, but the Medical Officer of Health continued to act as Medical Superintendent on an agency basis. The Corporation can feel justly proud of this maternity hospital which though not large is one of the most modern and best equipped in the North of England.

The work of Moorlands Maternity Home is shown in the following tables :—

Work of Moorlands Maternity Home, 1948.

Number of beds up to 31st December, 1948	...	...	31
Number of mothers confined in the hospital at 28 weeks	...	...	...
or more	...	...	722
Average duration of stay of all patients admitted for	...	...	...
delivery in days	...	...	12.3
Number of confinements before 28 weeks	...	...	1
Number of mothers admitted after delivery	...	...	7
Number of babies admitted with mothers	...	...	6
Number of unbooked cases admitted (emergency)	...	...	4
Number of mothers admitted for ante-natal care	...	...	98
Total number of days stay by these mothers	...	...	521

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	145
Number of mothers delivered during the year who had no ante-natal care :	
(a) Moorlands patients	1
(b) Domiciliary patients	—
	1

Consulting Services.

Number of visits by consultant :	
(a) routine	38
(b) special	12
Number of mothers examined :	
(a) ante-natal	146
(b) lying-in	28
(c) post-natal	15
Number of obstetric operations performed :	
(a) Caesarean sections	12
(b) Inductions	—
(c) Others	2
Operations on babies (circumcision)	3
Number of babies examined by consultant	4
Bacteriological Examinations.	
Number of eye swabs	3
Number of vaginal swabs and others :	
(a) vaginal swabs	23
(b) others	13

Work of Moorlands Maternity Home, 1927-1948.

	No. of Dewsbury Births in Maternity Home	No. of Births in Dewsbury	Proportion of Dewsbury Births occurring in Maternity Home
1927 ...	178	870	20.0%
1928 ...	192	860	22.0%
1929 ...	198	813	24.3%
1930 ...	236	872	27.0%
1931 ...	245	743	33.0%
1932 ...	260	790	33.0%
1933 ...	277	812	34.1%
1934 ...	295	776	38.0%
1935 ...	303	815	37.2%
1936 ...	291	833	34.9%
1937 ...	299	841	35.3%
1938 ...	299	753	39.7%
1939 ...	290	795	36.4%
1940 ...	501	787	63.7%
1941 ...	605	775	78.1%
1942 ...	756	848	89.0%
1943 ...	748	891	83.9%
1944 ...	830	987	84.1%
1945 ...	546	835	65.3%
1946 ...	809	1054	76.7%
1947 ...	883	1244	70.9%
1948 ...	719	1039	69.2%

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Maternity Home Cases.

Number of first attendances by mothers	...	...	...	794
Number of subsequent attendances (including 953 made at Midwives Clinic)	...	...	...	5293

Domiciliary Cases.

Number of first attendances by mothers	...	...	...	228
Number of subsequent attendances...	...	...	...	859

Routine blood tests are taken from every patient on their first visit to the ante-natal clinic. These are sent to Leeds Blood Transfusion Centre for Group, Rhesus and Kahn tests.

If a positive Kahn test is found, a repeat blood test is done and sent to Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield, for both Wassermann and Kahn tests. If these are positive, whenever possible, the patient is referred direct to the V.D. department, Dewsbury General Infirmary for treatment. Where the patient wishes it, she is referred to her own doctor for treatment. Positive-gonorrhoea cases are referred in the same way.

After confinement if the baby is found to be Wassermann or Kahn positive the mother is told; and advised to take the baby with her to the Infirmary as soon as she is able.

The following table gives particulars of the number of Rhesus, Wassermann and Kahn tests carried out during the year :—

Rhesus Tests.

Initial Tests.		Patients	Husbands	Infants	Total
Rh. positive	...	824	51	47	922
Rh. negative	...	155	9	41	205
Rh' rh.	...	6	1	4	11
Rh'' Rh'' or Rh'' rh.	...	6	1	2	9

Repeat tests 300

(Where patient is Rh negative, Rh' rh, Rh'' Rh'' or Rh'' rh).

Wassermann and Kahn Tests.

Initial tests.

Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	961
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Repeat tests.

Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

No babies delivered during the year shewed the complex resulting from rhesus iso-agglutination.

During 1948 eight pregnancy tests were made, 3 were returned as positive, 1 weakly positive, 3 negative, 1 unsatisfactory. The 4 positive were later confirmed clinically, the other four mothers were not pregnant.

In 1947, 15 pregnancy tests were carried out, two were returned as positive and 13 were negative. Pregnancy was confirmed in the two positive cases but in 3 of the negative cases the patient was pregnant, in a fourth a carneous mole was later diagnosed. There was also doubt about a fifth case where "missed abortion" was suspected but the end result was not known.

Post-Natal Clinic.

During the year there were 76 primary attendances and 4 subsequent attendances.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics were as follows :—

	Dewsbury		Earlsheaton & Shaw Cross*		Thornhill		Ravens- thorpe		Total	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
Clinic Attendances ...	3161	6843	2206	3494	2475	4569	2473	4644	10315	19550
Primary Attendances...	267	395	187	219	179	203	189	266	882	1083
Cases seen by Medical Officer	561	659	402	435	544	552	475	621	1982	2267

*These centres are open alternate weeks.

The number of infants attending for the first time under one year of age was 80.9% of the number of infants born during the year.

The amount of Milk Foods distributed at these Centres was 26,007 lbs.

Efforts were made to secure accommodation for a child welfare centre in the Moorside area, but without success. For some time now the need for a child welfare centre there has been evident.

After consultation with the Ministry of Health the council proposed to erect a child welfare centre, as the initial stage of a peripheral health centre, in the School Lane area, and plans have been prepared accordingly.

Vitamin Supplements.

Fruit Juices and Cod Liver Oil are distributed through the Child Welfare Clinics in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular dated 14th March, 1942.

Cod liver oil is available free of cost and mothers may obtain orange juice at 5d. per bottle, but although available at all the child welfare centres and at the ante-natal clinic (Moorlands Maternity Home) the take-up is disappointing.

The take-up of these supplements in terms of "percentage of potential" is set out below:—

				Actual Percentage of Weekly Potential.		
				Orange Juice.	Cod Liver* Oil.	A & D Tablets.
13 weeks ending 28/2/48						
Dewsbury C.B.	...	...	...	26.9%	36.7%	32.5%
England	...	...	...	36.9%	35.9%	39.8%
13 weeks ending 29/5/48						
Dewsbury C.B.	...	...	...	27.3%	25.7%	27.6%
England	...	...	...	37.1%	31.9%	39.1%
13 weeks ending 28/8/48						
Dewsbury C.B.	...	...	...	32.7%	26.2%	32.0%
England	...	...	...	41.5%	31.3%	39.0%
13 weeks ending 27/11/48						
Dewsbury C.B.	...	...	...	26.9%	28.4%	23.7%
England	...	...	...	36.6%	34.8%	38.5%

(Mr. Stead, Food Executive Officer, kindly supplied these figures)

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors paid 364 visits to expectant and nursing mothers, 5,380 visits to children under one year of age ; and 8,160 visits to children between the ages of one and five.

TOTAL VISITS IN WARDS.

	Trinity North and South Wards.	Thornhill North and South Wards.	Earlsheaton and All Saints' Wards.	Ravensthorpe and St. John's E. & W. Wards.	TOTALS.
Births, 1st Visits	252	178	199	348	977
Births, Re-visits under one year	1205	982	752	1464	4403
Visits to Children 1—5 years.	2449	1503	1598	2610	8160
Visits re Still-Births	4	5	9	6	24
Ante-Natal Visits	117	79	50	118	364
Other Visits—Housing, M.D., &c.	458	93	101	183	835
Total	4485	2840	2709	4729	14763

Child-Life Protection.

Prior to 5th July, 1948, the health visitors acted as child-life protection visitors, and the chart hereunder shows the number of child-life protection visits made during the period 1st January to 5th July, 1948.

	Trinity North and South Wards.	Thornhill North and South Wards.	Earlsheaton and All Saints' Wards.	Ravensthorpe and St. John's E. & W. Wards.	TOTAL.
Child Life Protection Visits	11	11
No. of children visited	2

This duty was transferred to the Children's Department on 5th July, 1948, under the Children Act, 1948.

Student Health Visitors.

Four student health visitors were engaged and arrangements were made for them to attend Leeds University on a health visitors course. All were successful in the examinations and are now employed as health visitors by the corporation.

DAY NURSERIES.

The total number of attendances made at the Eightlands Day Nursery, which has accommodation for 35 children under two years of age, during 1948 are shown below.

Total Number of Attendances		
0—2	2—5	Total
7661	—	7661
No. of days open	280
Average daily attendance	27

Eightlands Day Nursery.

The day nursery was used to its full capacity during 1948. It was closed one week at the end of the year for internal decoration. The garden was laid out by the Corporation Parks Department.

Substantial efforts were made to renew household furniture including that in the student nurses' bedrooms, nurses' sitting room ; the laundry was re-equipped with modern automatic electric washer and drying cupboard ; the house kitchen was refloored and the toddlers' bathroom and lavatory were refloored using rubber compound.

The total staff at the end of the year was 17 including 3 nurses, 5 students, 5 nursery helpers, and 4 domestics. Students come and go. In an urban area such as this, the wages of student nursery nurses are inadequate and compare badly with industrial wages for the same age group, and resident students who may desire to render some little support to their own families are unable to do so. The Council made representations on this matter to the Ministry of Health. It was learned the appropriate Whitley Council had the matter under consideration but nothing further has yet materialised. To maintain a nursery as a training institution in these circumstances is extremely difficult.

The maximum attendance on any day was 41 : the minimum attendance was 8 (during Feast week).

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease ; cases included Measles (2), German Measles (2), Mumps (2), Whooping Cough (8), Dysentery (Flexner) (2), Gastro-enteritis (1), Chicken pox (6). Investigation of the staff and other children at time of the occurrence of dysentery proved negative.

There was a long waiting list throughout the year.

Ravensthorpe Day Nursery.

Owing to the unsatisfied demand for women textile workers and in view of the national export trade situation, the Council decided to open a day nursery in Ravensthorpe.

Proposals were submitted for the adaptation of the ground floor of the East End Methodist Church in Ravensthorpe as a day nursery. It was difficult to find any premises suitable for the purpose and those finally selected were not entirely suitable. However the adaptations which were not complete at the end of the year have changed the premises into quite a pleasant nursery for 35 children under 2 years ; and it is wonderful what paint will do.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were no deaths ascribed to maternity during 1948.

A mother aged 23 who was delivered in Moorlands Maternity Home on 9th February, 1948, of a still born baby, had smart accidental (toxic) haemorrhage, for which plasma transfusion

was given. 145 days later she died in another hospital, and after post mortem examination the cause of death was certified as "cholaemia, sub-acute liver atrophy with early cirrhosis." When it was realised that the patient was a young mother enquiries were made which revealed the history of transfusion and the association was investigated.

There is practically no doubt the death was due remotely but directly to the transfusion, and the Regional Blood Transfusion Service took appropriate steps to withdraw plasma of the same batch from circulation.

PREMATURE BABIES.

There were 64 live premature babies born in the County Borough of Dewsbury during 1948 representing 6.3% of the live births.

(a) The total number of premature babies notified who were born :

(i)	at home	...	...	...	...	...	16
(ii)	in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	48

(b) The number of those born at home :

(i)	who were nursed entirely at home	...	12
(ii)	who died during the first 24 hours	...	1
(iii)	who survived at the end of one month	...	11

(c) The number of those born in hospital :

(i)	who died during the first 24 hours	...	7
(ii)	who survived at the end of one month	...	38

Of 64 premature babies (*i.e.*, 5½ lb. weight or less at birth) 31 were males and 33 females. They included 3 pairs of twins, of these, 2 children died.

The following table shews that of the 64 premature infants born during 1948, 17 (26.6%) are known to have died before reaching their first birthday, 26 (40.6%) are known to have survived to one year of age ; 20 are alive but less than one year of age at the time of writing and 1 has left the district. All the babies weighing less than 3½ lb. died.

Consideration was given to the establishment of a premature baby nursery in Moorlands Maternity Home and the Management Committee have, I am pleased to say, taken active steps in this matter.

Chart as at 31st August, 1949—Showing Information relating to Premature Infants Born during 1948.

Number of Premature Infants born during 1948			Weight			Deaths of Premature Infants.			Premature Infants Alive (31/8/49)				Untraced	
Male	Female	Total				Male	Female	Total	Under 1 year	Over 1 year	Male	Female	Male	Female
4	5	9	5½ lbs.			1	1	2	1		2	3	—	—
8	14	22	Over 5 lbs.	Less than 5½ lbs.		1	3	4			4	6	—	—
6	8	14	4½ lbs.	5 lbs.		1	1	2	—		4	4	1	—
7	4	11	4 lbs.	4½ lbs.		1	1	2	4		2	1	—	—
—	1	1	3½ lbs.	4 lbs.		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
—	—	—	3 lbs.	3½ lbs.		—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
1	—	1	2½ lbs.	3 lbs.		1	—	1	—		—	—	—	—
4	1	5	2 lbs.	2½ lbs.		4	1	5	—		—	—	—	—
1	—	1	1½ lbs.	2 lbs.		1	—	1	—		—	—	—	—
31	33	64	TOTALS			10	7	17*	8		12	14	1	—

*All these died during 1948.

The infant shown as untraced was transferred to another district and was alive and healthy at the time of transfer.

Chart as at 31st August, 1949—Showing Information Relating to Premature Infants Born During 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Weight at Birth	(1) Premature Babies Born in						(2) Premature Babies in Col. 1 Alive 31/8/49						(3) Premature Babies in Col. 1 Untraced						(4) Premature Babies in Col. 1 who Died			
	1946		1947		1948		1946		1947		1948		1946		1947		1948		1946		1947	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5½ lbs.	3	2	6	7	4	5	1	1	4	5	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	1
Over 5 lbs.	7	7	11	20	8	14	4	7	8	14	7	11	1	—	2	3	—	—	2	—	1	3
4½ lbs.	5	5	10	9	6	8	4	2	7	7	4	7	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	1	1
4 lbs.	1	6	10	7	7	4	—	2	5	2	6	3	—	3	4	2	—	—	1	1	1	1
3½ lbs.	2	3	2	5	—	1	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1
3 lbs.	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
2½ lbs.	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
2 lbs.	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
1½ lbs.	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
TOTALS	22	27	43	48	31	33	10	14	24	31	20	26	1	4	10	8	1	—	11	9	9	10

All the infants shown as untraced were transferred to other districts and were alive and healthy at the time of transfer.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR — 1948.

Disease	Under 1 Day		1 Day— 1 week		1 week— 4 weeks		4 weeks— 3 Mths.		3—6 Mths.		6—9 Mths.		9—12 Mths.		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	2	2	2	1	—	1	9	5
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	2
Other Digve. Dis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—
Premature Births	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Con. Mal.; Birth Inj : Infant Dis.	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*3	2
Other Violent Causes	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	6	—	3	4	4	3	8	1	4	3	3	1	—	1	28	13

Total number of deaths of infants under 28 days old was 20 or 48·8% of all infant deaths.

*The Registrar General recorded the infant deaths from these diseases as : Other Digve. Dis. Males (2) Females (Nil)
Con. Mal. Birth Inj : Infant Dis : Males (2) Females (2).

Neonatal death rate = 19·7 per 1,000 live births.

Infantile death rate = 40·4 per 1,000 live births.

DENTAL SERVICE.

Report by the Senior Dental Officer—A. Geoffrey Smith.

Dental treatment continued to be available to expectant and nursing mothers at both of the authority's clinics though on a somewhat restricted scale in the first three months, following Mr. C. A. Tinn's resignation on the 31st December, 1947, during which time Mr. H. V. Smail was responsible for maintaining a steady flow of patients through both clinics, on behalf of the Health and Education Committees.

In the early part of the year steps were taken to implement the Committee's development plans in preparation for the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, equipment for the proposed third dental officer was ordered, and suitable accommodation for extended clinic facilities sought.

In all 235 mothers were inspected of whom 231 or 98.3% were selected for treatment. These figures are somewhat less than last year. The National Health Service Act altered the "Patient-clinic" relationship in that it provided "free" treatment for all with free choice of dentist.

Great stress is placed on conservative treatment, as the preservation of the natural teeth is considered to be of prime importance to the patient, and many of them appreciate this fact, this is especially so in the case of the younger mothers, many of whom have obviously benefited from the School Dental Service, or the dental service of H.M. Forces; and there is ample evidence of the good work performed by both these agencies.

The necessity for the provision of dentures remains the same as last year, namely for just less than 40% of all mothers inspected. In actual fact 46% of all patients completing treatment were supplied with dentures (approximately 18% with full upper and lower dentures, 28% with dentures other than full upper and lower) the extra 6% being due to the carry forward of patients requiring dentures from previous inspections. 152 dentures were supplied.

At the Health Exhibition held in the Town Hall in July, your dental staff in collaboration with Professor T. Talmadge Read and his staff of the Leeds Dental School staged an interesting and highly instructive exhibit, which was a centre of attraction throughout the duration of the exhibition. I should like to place on record my thanks to Professor Read for making available to my department so much interesting material. Dental educational films were also shown by the Central Office of Information.

Dental inspection and treatment of pre-school children has been carried out. The treatment of these very young children presents very real difficulties, it is however, largely a matter of gaining and maintaining the child's confidence and trust; with this in view every opportunity is taken by myself and my staff to make friends with all small children who visit the clinics with their mothers, and in actual fact many more of these pre-school children have been inspected than is shown in the statistical record, but as this has been done in a friendly un-official way they have not been recorded.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—WHITLEY SANATORIUM AND CHEST CLINIC PATIENTS—1948.

Four visits were paid to Whitley Grange Sanatorium during the year, either to give emergency advice and treatment or for routine inspections. Ambulatory patients are treated at the School Clinic. For statistical summary see below, these figures include two chest clinic patients.

Number of inspections	24
Number selected for treatment	17
Number of attendances for treatment	30
Number of fillings	12
Number of extractions	19
Number of other operations	28
Number of dentures supplied (full upper and lower)	4
Number of patients supplied with dentures	2

DENTAL TREATMENT.—SOCIAL WELFARE CASES.

Prior to 5th July, dental treatment was provided for three patients on behalf of the Social Welfare Committee; in each case this consisted of the provision of full dentures.

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Service, 1948. Statistical Summary.

	January 1st—July 4th			July 5th—December 31st			TOTAL		
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Pre-School Children	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Pre-School Children	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Pre-School Children
Actually inspected	122	4	33	101	8	23	223	12	56
Selected for treatment	119	4	26	100	8	9	219	12	35
Attending for treatment from these inspections	109	4	26	89	7	9	198	11	35
Attending for treatment from previous inspections	72	—	—	85	1	7	157	1	7
Total attending for treatment	181	4	26	174	8	16	355	12	42
Total attendances for inspection and treatment	544	14	40	532	30	57	1076	44	97
Number of fillings	191	4	4	168	9	9	359	13	13
Number of teeth filled	171	4	4	154	7	8	325	11	12
Number of extractions under local anaesthetic	378	7	1	275	4	4	653	11	5
Number of extractions under general anaesthetic	19	12	18	63	10	32	82	22	50
Total number of extractions	397	19	19	338	14	36	735	33	55
Number of administrations of general anaesthetics	6	1	12	8	2	17	14	3	29
Number of other operations to teeth and gums	92	5	50	105	7	50	197	12	100
Number of full dentures supplied	251	10	—	293	9	—	544	19	—
Number of partial dentures supplied	44	3	—	47	4	—	91	7	—
Total number of dentures supplied	31	2	—	30	—	—	61	2	—
Number of patients supplied with full upper and lower dentures	75	5	—	77	4	—	152	9	—
Number of patients supplied with dentures other than above	13	1	—	8	2	—	31	3	—
Total number of patients supplied with dentures	31	2	—	30	—	—	61	2	—
Number of dentures repaired	44	3	—	48	2	—	92	5	—
Number of patients given complete treatment	4	—	—	3	—	—	7	—	—
Number of patients refusing or failing to complete	100	3	19	102	6	16	202	9	35
Number of patients continuing treatment into next period	6	—	—	3	1	—	9	1	—
Number of patients not yet commenced treatment	75	1	7	69	1	—	144	2	7
Number of patients not yet commenced treatment	10	—	—	11	1	—	21	1	—
Number of sessions devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare dental treatment		86			117			203	

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Until July 5th, 1948, the County Borough of Dewsbury Nursing Association carried on with its work as formerly, the Mayor being president, the Medical Officer of Health and later Canon A. C. Rees being Chairman of the Executive Committee and Mrs. Kendall, Secretary.

From the inception of the National Health Service Act the Corporation undertook to subsidise the Association by a 100% deficiency grant, subject to the estimates being submitted for prior approval by the Council, and also to direct representation of the Corporation by five council nominees on the Committee.

During the whole year 888 individual patients received nursing care from the Association nurses and 18,199 visits were made.

A male nurse (S.R.N.) non-resident was appointed to the staff in 1948.

The major difficulties have been the obtaining of staff both nursing and domestic, at the hostel. Part time non-resident nurses have been employed. The question of a "district room" where nurses store their nursing equipment, loan goods, etc, has engaged attention but no satisfactory solution has been found. Transport for the staff was also discussed at some length. The Association owns two cars garaged on the premises.

The work of the association from July 1st to the end of the year is set out below :—

	No. of Cases brought forward	New Patients	Discharged Convalescent	Transferred to Hospital	Left District	Died	Remaining on books	Visits to	
								Men	Women & Children
Female Nurses	100	276	200	21	3	39	113	273	6824
Male Nurses	21	98	47	14	—	34	24	1722	27
Totals	121	374	247	35	3	73	137	1995	6851

Diphtheria Immunisation and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

The number of children immunised during the year was 758 ; of these 666 were between 0 and 5 years, and 92 between 5 and 15 years ; the number aged less than 1 year was 309, much the best figure in this group yet achieved, but still far too small, representing only 25% of the number of babies born in the previous year.

It is estimated that the number of children in the Borough immunised at the end of 1948 was 42.9% of those between 0 and 5 years, and 70.2% of those between 5 and 15 years, compared with 37.3% and 69.6% respectively at the end of 1947.

The number of immunisations carried out since 1935 when immunisation against diphtheria was first practised in Dewsbury are as follows :—

1935	...	...	...	...	...	77
1936	...	...	...	...	...	10
1937	...	...	...	...	...	76
1938	...	...	...	...	...	26
1939	...	...	...	...	...	19
1940	...	...	...	...	...	1680
1941	...	...	...	...	...	1865
1942	...	...	...	...	...	1350
1943	...	...	...	...	...	1675
1944	...	...	...	...	...	751
1945	...	...	...	...	...	615
1946	...	...	...	...	...	526
1947	...	...	...	...	...	899
1948	...	...	...	...	...	758

These 758 immunisations include 179 children who received combined A.P.T. and Whooping Cough vaccine (Glaxo) in doses of .5, .5, 1 c.c. at monthly intervals. Private doctors immunised 34 of the children against diphtheria and 6 against diphtheria and whooping cough (combined prophylactic). 42 private doctors undertook to carry out immunisation under the Council's Scheme, formulated under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act 1946.

In addition during the year 255 children received one single boosting dose, 208 of these children were between 5 and 15 years and 47 were under 5 years of age.

Vaccination.

The following are the figures of vaccination against small-pox in young infants over the past two years :—

1947 ... 125

1948 ... 63 (plus 3 vaccinations in older persons)

Of those treated in 1948, 27 were vaccinated before 5th July and 36 from 5th July to 31st December, 1948.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Ambulance facilities prior to the 5th July, 1948, were as follows :—

(a) Infectious Cases.

The Dewsbury Joint Hospital Board provided 2 ambulances. 137 cases of infectious diseases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and 16 cases were removed to other hospitals, involving a total mileage of 3,000 miles.

(b) **Non-infectious and Accident Cases.**

Three motor ambulances were in use, one provided by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, stationed at Ravensthorpe, and two by the Dewsbury Corporation, stationed at the Central Police Station, maintained and administered by the Police.

During the period the St. John Ambulance Brigade ambulance removed a total of 181 cases involving a mileage of 2,070 and the Corporation ambulances removed 441 cases and were requisitioned 123 times for accidents and persons taken ill in the streets, involving a total mileage of 3,592 miles.

No sitting case cars were maintained.

Ambulance Service under National Health Service Act, 1946.

On the 5th July, 1948, the Corporation inaugurated an ambulance service under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The following table shows the work done by this service from the 5th July to 31st December, 1948 :—

		Number of Vehicles at 31-12-48	Total No. of calls during the period	Number Accident and other emergency Calls	Total No. of patients carried during the period	Total mileage during the period
Ambulances	...	5	} 5463	97	2053	11294
Cars	...	2		40	3305	21658

The Corporation took over the police ambulances (2), the St. John's ambulance, and two ambulances provided for the Isolation Hospital (by arrangement with the Hospital Management Committee). They purchased two new sitting case cars, and placed orders for two new ambulances which had not been delivered by the end of the year.

The personnel employed numbered 11 and were under the immediate direction of Mr. L. Banham, the Council's Transport Manager.

The ambulance station has been sited in converted premises in the Depot of the Transport and Cleansing Department. These premises are suitably sited and have proved very satisfactory.

Ambulance Service.—Consultations.

Consultations on ambulance services were held with neighbouring authorities and mutual aid agreements made with Leeds, Wakefield, and the West Riding County Council.

CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Home Visits by Tuberculosis Visitor.

First visits 40. Subsequent visits 1123. Total visits 1163.

Provision of Milk.

Number of patients supplied with milk during the year 97
 Number of pints of milk supplied during the year 43,146

Maintenance Allowances under Memorandum 266/T.

During the period 1st January to 5th July, 1948, 8 cases received allowances amounting in all to £113 15s. 11d.

It is essential that the social problems of tuberculosis, which are of the utmost importance, shall continue to receive the same attention under the new arrangements made under the National Health Service Act 1946, which remove from the local authority control of both dispensaries and sanatoria, as they received before 5th July, 1948.

In Dewsbury the Housing Committee grant, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, an absolute priority in regard to rehousing for cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in poor housing conditions.

V.D. SOCIAL WORK.

On 4th August, 1948, the council in conjunction with the West Riding County Council appointed Miss G. E. Davie as V.D. Social Worker, four elevenths of her time to be devoted to Dewsbury cases.

The Dewsbury V.D. clinic formerly administered jointly by the West Riding County Council and the Dewsbury Corporation, is now administered by the Dewsbury Hospital Management Committee, but the social work involved, *i.e.*, contact tracing and "case-holding" (securing continuous attendance by the patient) remains the duty of the local health authority and is vitally important in any programme of V.D. control.

One illustration of the importance of this work may suffice. A young woman with sore throat had been regarded for some months as a case of tonsillitis. She then attended hospital where syphilis was suspected but she failed to return for final diagnosis, which was secondary syphilis in a highly infectious state. She was followed up by the social worker who persuaded her to have appropriate treatment. Examination of the husband revealed a positive W.R., and a history of V.D. in the army. A further contact was named and traced and this woman then secured treatment for syphilis.

The value of the work of the social worker can hardly be measured ; even in the single case quoted untold suffering might have resulted to those concerned and possibly to many innocent people as well if treatment had not been instituted.

Miss Davie's report on her work during the period 1st September to 31st December, 1948, follows :—

Total number of defaulters dealt with :

Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Non-venereal	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
							—	60
Total number of attendances after visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Not traced (removed or incorrect address)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Transferred to Army after visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transferred to Prison after visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Private doctor advised against further treatment because of age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Did not attend after visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of contacts named as source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of contacts who attended after persuasion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total number of visits made to Dewsbury patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Number of day clinics attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Number of night clinics (6—9-30 p.m.) attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Visits relating to patients have also been made to Staincliffe General Hospital, Dewsbury Infirmary and Moorlands Maternity Home.

The defaulters who were visited during the four months under review were patients who had ceased to attend (in some cases three years previously to being followed up) : to trace patients after such a long interval is a very difficult task, and it is still more difficult to persuade the person concerned to return for treatment. They say that they have been all right during those years and that there is now no reason why they require further treatment.

In view of this the need for the follow up to be undertaken immediately they cease to attend or within one month at the most after the last date of attendance, should be stressed.

A good deal of visiting has to be undertaken at weekends and after working hours, these being the only times when persons engaged in industry can be found at home.

Health Education.

A 16 m.m. sound cine-projector was purchased in October.

Film shows have been given to the midwives from Dewsbury General Infirmary, Staincliffe County Hospital, Moorley, Ossett and Batley Corporations and the nursing staff of the department.

Health Exhibition.

A Health Exhibition was held in the Town Hall during "feast week," at the express wish of the Health Committee, to celebrate the centenary of public health.

The attendance was not as large as anticipated owing to it being held during "feast week," and the extremely good weather which prevailed throughout the exhibition.

The exhibits were very interesting and well displayed.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

A domestic help service was inaugurated under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and came into operation on the 5th July.

At the end of 1948, 3 whole-time, and 3 part-time helps were employed and 44 cases had been assisted.

The Council approved a scale of assessment which is generous, more generous than that proposed by the Association of Municipal Corporations.

If the home help service is to help those who need it most, it is essential that the scale of assessment should be generous, that whole-time and part-time help be available, that there be sufficient help to meet continuously the reasonable needs of those helped, and that an organiser who can devote all her time to the work be appointed.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee composed entirely of members of the council meets monthly and no delegation of duties to voluntary bodies has been found necessary.

CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Institutional Provision.

At the end of 1948, there were 75 mental defectives from Dewsbury in Institutions. 33 were males and 42 females (including 7 cases, 6 males and 1 female "on licence leave" from St. Catherine's Certified Institution, Doncaster).

These defectives were housed as follows:—

St. Catherine's Certified Institution, Doncaster	...	...	69
Rampton State Institution	...	...	3
Monkton Hall, Jarrow	...	...	2
Whitley Mid-Yorks. Institution	...	...	1

Dewsbury County Borough was until 5th July, 1948, a constituent of the South West Yorkshire Joint Board for Mental Defectives whose cases were cared for in St. Catherine's Certified Institution.

Guardianship.

There were 18 mental defectives under guardianship, 8 were males and 10 females.

Statutory Supervision.

There were 24 mental defectives under statutory supervision, (21 males and 3 females).

Education Act, 1944, Section 57 and Education Act (Miscellaneous Provisions) 1948, Section 8.

There were no cases notified under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, during the year. The 1948 Education Act provides machinery for the cancellation of reports that a child is incapable of receiving education at school owing to disability of mind.

Occupation Centre.

It was the intention of the Mental Deficiency Committee (later the Mental Health Sub-Committee) to re-establish the occupation centre for mental defectives as soon as possible. During 1948 plans were prepared for the adaptation of former N.F.S. premises on a site in North Park Street, the intention being to utilise the framing of the hut, and to provide new cladding, flooring and internal partitions, etc., and a satisfactory re-arrangement was evolved to provide premises for 50 mentally defective children up to 16 years of age. The need for this provision is very urgent.

Institutional Accommodation.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past in trying to place certain defectives in Institutions. There is an acute shortage of accommodation for all types of defectives, especially the " low grade " cases.

MENTALLY ILL PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of cases in mental hospitals at 31st December, 1948 :—

Name of Hospital	Male	Female	Total
Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield ...	8	21	29
Storthes Hall, Kirkburton ...	36	71	107
Burntwood, Staffs. ...	—	1	1
Totals ...	44	93	137

Admissions and discharges to and from mental hospitals during the whole year are shown below :—

Admissions :

Male :	Certified	...	...	...	10
	Voluntary	...	...	...	4
Female :	Certified	...	...	...	21
	Voluntary	...	...	...	22
	Temporary	...	...	...	2
	Total	...	...	...	<u>59</u>

Discharges :

Male :	Certified	...	...	...	13	(including 6 deaths)
	Voluntary	...	...	...	3	
Female :	Certified	...	...	...	25	(including 10 deaths)
	Voluntary	...	...	...	17	(including 2 deaths)
	Temporary	...	...	...	1	(including 1 death)
	Total	...	...	...	<u>59</u>	

The Council appointed Mr. H. A. Wilman and Mr. H. Roberts, who had been for some years engaged in the social welfare department, as duly authorised officers part-time, and also appointed Mr. N. Doran (Health Nurse) as part-time woman duly authorised officer, each to be regarded as engaged half-time on mental health work. All three attended university courses suitable for duly authorised officers.

In addition to their statutory duties under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts they are responsible for the supervision of mental defectives and this includes supervision of and making reports on mental defectives out on licence from institutions.

At the end of the year no mental health worker had been appointed but one has been appointed in 1949.

The Psychiatric Clinic of the Dewsbury General Infirmary was available for persons referred as out-patients.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases. (Other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Finally so Diagnosed	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	124	122	94	—
Diphtheria	5	—	5	—
Erysipelas	5	4	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	9	7	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	1	—
Pneumonia	20	20	2	29*
Para-typhoid Fever	14	13	12	—
Measles	300	299	14	—
Whooping Cough	275	275	4	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	1	2	—
Dysentery	3	3	1	—
Poliomyelitis	2	2	1	—
Gastro-enteritis**	1	1	1	9
	764	752	147	39

* Some cases of pneumonia are not notifiable. The deaths from pneumonia are not related to the notifications.

** Not notifiable (legally).

There was no outbreak of food poisoning.

It will be noted that whooping cough was much more prevalent than normal, but as a cause of death it was not severe. Measles was also prevalent in the first half of the year. Diphtheria seems to be disappearing. Only two cases of poliomyelitis occurred. Gastro-enteritis was rather more prevalent.

Diphtheria.

5 cases were notified compared with 11 in 1947. There were no deaths from this disease. All the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. None was a true case.

Analysis of Cases Notified as Diphtheria.

Clinical Cases	Non-Clinical Cases Carriers, etc.	Originally Diagnosed as Diphtheria (not confirmed)	Total
—	—	5	5

Neo-natal diarrhoea.

Two neo-natal deaths occurred among three cases of neo-natal gastro-enteritis during May in Moorlands Maternity Home, and extensive investigation of staff and mothers failed to reveal

the causative organism (if any). Dr. J. C. Colbeck, Director of the Medical Research Council Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, helped in this investigation.

It was found that the first baby affected—a premature infant—had been transferred on account of haemorrhagic disease to another maternity hospital where gastro-enteritis cases (at least one being fatal) were occurring. This was not known at the time. It was considered this baby was infected there. She returned to Moorlands Maternity Home on 21-4-48 and sickened on 27-4-48 and died on 2-5-48.

Another premature baby born on 29-4-48, from the same ward and same nursery as the first baby which had been removed from the nursery, sickened on 6-5-48 and died on 12-5-48. She had had oesophageal feeds of breast milk. There was crowding in the home at the time, owing to the high birth rate.

A third baby, a premature twin, born on 30-4-48, from the same nursery also sickened on 6-5-48, this baby recovered. She had had oesophageal feeds.

One of the nursing staff had had diarrhoea before the first baby was infected (a subsequent bacteriologic examination was negative), two of the nursing staff shewed *Salmonella* Morgan in the stools, and another member of the staff shewed *Salmonella* Asiaticum.

Paratyphoid.

An outbreak of paratyphoid B affecting twelve persons in the borough and one outside occurred in the second quarter of the year. Shewn first in a woman aged 36 who had a moderately severe attack, it was found also in her husband (slight attack), in her baby (convalescent) and in a man (symptomless) whose house the sufferers were in the habit of visiting, and also (symptomless) in the paternal grandfather of the baby mentioned who was the first of the cases.

In time our investigations shewed that symptomless paratyphoid infection may occur, and that other salmonella (food poisoning) infection may be frequently present without very much in the way of symptoms, or even without symptoms.

A short interval ensued after which on 1-5-48 a fresh case was notified, a cook at one of the grammar schools at which 80% of the 320 pupils took dinners, and anxiety was felt as she had not been well for a few days prior to “going off sick.”

Careful supervision of staff and pupils at the school was maintained and investigation revealed a case in a school girl (convalescing), and in this family three more (her father, in the early stages and two young children) (symptomless) were now recognised.

T.A.B. immunisation against typhoid and paratyphoid was offered to all at the school and 77 availed themselves of this.

Subsequently it was disclosed that this school girl had been given sherbet by a girl who lived in the same house, but in a separate flat, as the first family involved.

Laboratory investigation shewed this girl and her mother to be infected and they were isolated (as were all but three of the other cases) in hospital.

Enquiries now shewed that this girl had cared for the baby, who had been regarded as the first case, as a "baby sitter," giving her feeds.

One patient remained a persistent carrier (urine and faeces) all the others soon cleared up and there were no deaths.

I must acknowledge the help given to the department by the staff at the grammar school. An account of this outbreak has been published in *The Lancet*.

Work of Mitchell Laithes Isolation Hospital, 1948.

Disease (as finally diagnosed)	Total number of cases admitted	No. of Dewsbury cases	No. of Deaths occurring in hospital	No. of Deaths in Dewsbury Patients
Scarlet Fever... ..	197	94	1**	1**
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	10	5	2	—
Measles	14	12	—	—
Pneumonia	2	2	2	2
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1	1	—
Paratyphoid fever	11	10	—	—
Erysipelas	3	2	—	—
Chickenpox	2	2	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	12	11	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	5	2	1	1
Bronchitis	1	1	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	—	—
Others*	20	13	1	1
Totals	282	156	8	5

*These included a number of non-notifiable infections and other cases : the death was in a case of tuberculous meningitis.

**This death was due to acute rheumatic heart disease following scarlet fever in a girl aged 8 years and occurred in 1949.

Details of the Notification of Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis during the twelve months of the year 1948.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	6	3	9	16	9	15	8	8	12	14	13	11	124
Diphtheria	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	1	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	29
Para-typhoid Fever	—	—	—	4	5	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
Measles	51	43	73	17	60	30	1	8	4	2	4	7	300
Whooping Cough	18	15	29	22	10	6	7	23	33	36	49	27	275
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
*Gastro-Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	79	69	118	62	87	58	17	39	53	58	72	52	764

*Not "notifiable" (legally).

Notifiable Diseases other than Tuberculosis. Showing Age Groups.

Disease.	AGES.												Total No. of Cases
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	65 and upwards	
Scarlet Fever...	—	—	8	9	15	59	15	7	10	1	—	—	124
Diphtheria ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia ...	4	—	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	—	2	1	20
Para-typhoid Fever ...	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	3	2	1	—	14
Measles ...	16	38	45	52	48	94	4	—	3	—	—	—	300
Whooping Cough ...	32	29	49	50	50	58	6	—	1	—	—	—	275
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Dysentery ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	57	69	106	114	114	220	31	9	32	3	7	1	763

CANCER.

No. of Deaths from Cancer during 1948	...	117
Rate per 1,000 population	... ..	2.23

Deaths from Cancer in Age Periods :—

	M.	F.	Total
Under 15 years	—	—	—
15 to 45 years	6	4	10
45 to 65 years	17	24	41
Over 65 years	31	35	66
	54	63	117

Cases requiring X-Ray therapy or radium treatment are transferred from local hospitals to the Leeds General Infirmary.

TUBERCULOSIS.**Notifications.**

Total Number of Cases notified under Tuberculosis Regulations (1930) at the end of 1948.

	M.	F.	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	75	56	131
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	49	44	93
	124	100	224

Summary in Age Groups.

Age	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
0—5	1	1	2	1	3	4
5—15	4	—	4	18	16	34
15—25	15	9	24	8	7	15
25—35	18	24	42	10	10	20
35—45	12	7	19	8	4	12
45—55	14	8	22	2	3	5
55—65	7	5	12	2	1	3
65 upwards	4	2	6	—	—	—
Totals	75	56	131	49	44	93

Tuberculosis Mortality, 1948.

Age Periods	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	3	—	3
5—	—	—	—	1	—	1
15—	3	4	7	—	—	—
45—	5	—	5	1	—	1
65—	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	8	5	13	5	—	5

Mortality from respiratory tuberculosis :—0.25 per 1,000 population.

Mortality from non-respiratory tuberculosis :—0.09 per 1,000 population.

Mortality for England and Wales :—not available.

Whitley Sanatorium (30 beds).

Patients in hospital at beginning of year	...	...	13
Patients admitted during the year	...	...	38
Patients discharged	...	...	24
Patients died	...	...	6
Patients in hospital at end of year	...	...	21

Occupational Therapy.

Mrs. Heeley was engaged as therapist November 6th, 1947, giving two sessions weekly from 1-30 to 3-30 p.m. each session. The work undertaken by the patients included leather work, raffia, plastics, rug making, soft toys, embroidery. Mrs. Heeley kept the patients interested in the different types of work; she left April 8th, 1948, to take up another appointment.

Miss Lumb was appointed in Mrs. Heeley's place to continue with the work, commencing duties in August, 1948, giving three sessions weekly from 1-30 to 3-30 p.m. each session. The work done by the patients now includes rug-making, felt work, tapestry, leather, and raffia. One of the male patients is interested in sketching. Hand weaving is being considered.

Chest Clinic.

First visits 54. Contacts 46. Subsequent visits 1013.
Total attendances 1113.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment of this disease was carried out at the Dewsbury General Infirmary on behalf of the Dewsbury Corporation in conjunction with the West Riding County Council.

Particulars of the treatment and the number of cases, are given in the following tables :—

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT DEWSBURY & DISTRICT GENERAL INFIRMARY DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	148	117	...	...	118	46	61	21	327	184
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary... ..	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
" secondary	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
" latent in 1st year of infection	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
" all later stages	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
" congenital	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ... ..	...	...	...	...	79	46	...	...	79	46
Gonorrhoea, later ... ..	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	7	2
Non-Veneral conditions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	108	38	108	38
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st Dec. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection or to have been under observation at other Centres or Service Hospitals or by General Practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circ. 2226.	9	3	...	...	11	2	1	...	21	5
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 and 4	191	151	...	...	215	96	170	59	576	306

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11. Number of attendances :—										
(a) for individual attention of the medical officer	1700	1583	...	...	1034	782	594	363	3328	2729
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	718	393	...	...	908	1789	555	728	2181	2910
TOTAL ATTENDANCES	2418	1976	...	...	1942	2572	1149	1091	5509	5639
12. In-patients :—										
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
13. Number of cases treated with penicillin	43	38	...	...	118	93	Other Diseases		190	141
							M	F		
							29	10		
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
14. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	1	2	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	6

	Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea	Serum Tests		Cerebro Spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea		For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea		
15. Pathological Work :—							
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre ...	113	868	...	...	...	...	500
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the treatment centre sent for examination to to an approved laboratory ... ..	...	627	14	940	493	50	...

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE
DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREA IN WHICH THE
PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in Eng- land and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Dews- bury	West Riding	Total
A. Number of cases from each area included under the following headings in Item 3 :—			
Syphilis	33	32	65
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea	68	66	134
Non-venereal and undiagnosed conditions	68	78	146
TOTAL	169	176	345
B. Total number of attendances of all patients re- siding in each area	5919	5229	11148

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

on the work of the Sanitary Department for the year ending
31st December, 1948.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Markham, and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the work undertaken by the Sanitary Department in the year ending 31st December, 1948.

Staff.

The inspectorial staff comprises the Chief Sanitary Inspector, with five District Sanitary Inspectors one of whom is appointed Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector. All possess the statutory Sanitary Inspector's Examination together with the Certificate for Meat & Other Foods Inspectors. Four inspectors possess one or more of the following examinations :

“ Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works ”

“ Smoke Inspector's Certificate ” and

“ Institution of Sanitary Engineers.”

Three clerks and two van drivers/disinfectors (trained in Rodent Control) are also on the staff.

No change of personnel has taken place during the year.

The Inspectors perform all duties as specified in the Sanitary Officers' Regulations, except Cleansing.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Adulteration.

The sampling of food and drugs is carried out on a greater scale than is usual. It is put forward as a guide to local authorities that samples at the rate of three per one thousand of population should be taken. The number of samples taken during the past five years is set out below :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
277	251	374	401	432

Taking the population as 50,000 approximately the rate per 1,000 equals :—

1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
5.5	5.0	7.5	8.0	8.6

Milk Samples taken show an improvement during the same period :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Number taken ...	124	134	180	114	111
Number adulterated ...	9	5	12	3	1
Percentage adulterated	7.38	3.73	6.66	2.63	0.90
Drugs :					
Number taken ...	59	30	23	19	22
Number adulterated ...	16	2	2	0	0
Percentage adulterated	25.42	6.67	8.70	Nil.	Nil.

137 visits were made in respect of formal Food and Drugs sampling, and 261 visits for the purpose of taking informal samples under the Act.

Samples of Food and Drugs sent to the Public Analyst for Examination during the year 1948.

Article	Samples Taken	Informal		Formal		Total	
		Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd
Milk	111	12	—	98	1	110	1
Ice Cream	153	118	35	—	—	118	35
Other Food & Drugs :							
Almonds, Violets & Squills	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Beef Cubes	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Beer	5	—	—	5	—	5	—
Bisto & Oxo	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Brawn	3	1	—	1	1	2	1
Bronchial Lozenges	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Bun Flour	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Butter	4	—	—	4	—	4	—
Cake, Sponge & Steamed Pudding Mixture	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Castor Oil	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Catarrh Pastilles	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Chocolate Cup	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cider	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Coffee & Chicory Cubes	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Cooking Fat	3	—	—	3	—	3	—
Cooling Powder	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Crunchets	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Currant Teacakes	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Effervescing Drink Powder	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fish Cakes	4	3	1	—	—	3	1
Fish Paste	4	2	—	2	—	4	—
Flavourings	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Flu Powder	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Frizets	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Fruit Laxative Syrup	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gelatine	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gin	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Glycerine, Lemon & Ipecac Balsam	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Goat Cream	1	1	—	—	—	1	—

Article	Samples Taken.	Informal		Formal		Total	
		Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd	Genuine	Adult'd
Grapefruit Crush ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ground Ginger ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ground Mixed Spice ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ground Nutmeg ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Indigestion Tablets ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Infants' Powder ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Jam (Apricot) ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Jellied Pork ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Karsote Lozenges ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Lard Substitute ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Likroids ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Liquorice & Menthol Pellets ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Long Buns ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Malt Vinegar ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Maltabs ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Maltets ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Margarine ...	4	—	—	4	—	4	—
Meat Pie ...	11	7	3	1	—	8	3
Meat Paste ...	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Meatless Tomato Sausage ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mint Digestive Tablets	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Mintys ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Mustard ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Pa-Ma Sandwich Spread	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Peanut Butter ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Peppermints ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Piccalilli ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Polony ...	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
Pom ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Port ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Potted Meat ...	13	6	3	4	—	10	3
Pudding Mixture ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Raspberry Jelly Sweets	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rum ...	2	—	—	2	—	2	—
Sagion Stuffing...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sardine in Oil ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sauce ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Sausage ...	20	3	13	1	3	4	16
Sausage Meat ...	6	2	4	—	—	2	4
Sausage Roll ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Semolina ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sherry ...	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Soda Mint Tablets ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Spanish ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Stomach Tablets ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sweet American Butterkis ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sweetened Scone Flour Mixture ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tomato Sauce ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Tomato Sausage ...	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Tomato Sausage Meat...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Unsweetened Raspberry Jelly Sets ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Veys ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Vite Gravy & Gravy Thick	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Whisky ...	2	—	—	1	1	1	1
Zubes Cough Mixture ...	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ...							
Milk & Ice Cream ...	264	130	35	98	1	128	36
Other Food & Drugs ...	168	102	26	35	5	137	31
	432	232	61	133	6	365	67

Particulars of Adulteration.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Offence	Remarks
362	Sausage	Contained only 10.6% meat	Prosecution
365	"	28.0% "	Warning letter
295	Mintys	The Formula was incorrectly labelled	"
429	Milk	Contained only 98% min. amount fat	"
440	Sausage	Contained only 30.8% Meat	"
441	Sausage Meat	" 45.5% "	"
442	Sausage	" 28.2% "	"
443	"	" 35.0% "	"
451	Potted Meat	" 42.3% "	"
452	Beef Sausage	" 35.5% "	"
459	Meat Pie	" 33.2% "	"
461	Beef Sausage	" 43.7% "	"
466	Sausage Meat	" 37.6% "	"
467	Beef Sausage	" 35.0% "	"
472	Meat Pie	" 40.6% "	"
474	Beef Sausage	" 28.2% "	"
475	Sausage Meat	" 41.2% "	"
476	Beef Sausage	" 41.5% "	"
477	Sausage Roll	" 42.0% "	"
478	Meat Pie	" 43.6% "	"
479	Sausage Meat	" 42.2% "	"
480	Fish Cakes	" 32.8% fish	"
481	Potted Meat	" 51.7% Meat	"
484	Beef Sausage	" 38.9% "	"
492	"	" 34.4% "	"
493	Sausage	" 23.0% "	Prosecution
494	Beef Sausage	" 38.9% "	Warning letter
495	"	" 36.4% "	"
497	"	" 35.6% "	"
500	Potted Meat	" 45.7% "	"
508	Whisky	Contained 3.2% excess water	"
521	Brawn	Contained only 19% meat	Prosecution ...

Thirty-five informal samples of ice cream had a fat content ranging from 0.9% fat—2.92% fat. Informal warning letters were sent.

Result of Prosecutions.

Samples.	Result.
362 ...	Fined £5 and costs.
493 ...	Fined £3 and costs.
521 ...	Fined £3 and costs.

Milk.

The minimum standard required for milk is laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, made under the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. Milk should contain not less than 3.0% butter fat and 8.5% solids not fat. Milk samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act during the year yield the following results:—

Month	Number of samples taken	Average Results.		Number adulterated
		Fat	Solids not fat	
January	9	3.54	8.48	—
February	9	3.72	8.52	—
March	7	3.32	8.56	—
April	8	3.64	8.56	—
May	9	3.70	8.62	—
June	18	3.76	8.78	—
July	7	3.61	8.70	—
August	7	3.52	8.57	—
September	8	3.91	8.61	—
October	11	4.15	8.78	—
November	13	3.94	8.67	1
December	5	3.76	8.63	—
Total	111	3.74	8.63	1

Percentage adulterated—0.90

Ice Cream.

During the past four years an attempt has been made to improve the food value of ice cream sold in the town, and considerable success has been achieved. As there is no legal standard for ice cream it was decided, after consultation with the Public Analyst, Mr. F. W. M. Jaffé, that, having regard to present shortages of materials normally used in the manufacture of ice cream, the standard that should be fixed for to-day has no relationship with one that is desirable under normal conditions. However it was thought that a fat content of 3% was reasonable and any ice cream failing to reach that standard has been certified "Adulterated."

Chemical Analysis.

	1945	1946	1947	1948
Number of samples taken ...	4	102	104	153
Number with fat content less than 3%	0	37	25	35
Percentage with fat content less than 3%	Nil.	36.28	24.04	22.87
Number with fat content less than 2.5%	0	31	17	19
Percentage with fat content less than 2.5%	Nil.	30.39	16.15	12.42

The Public Analyst reported on the samples taken during 1948 as follows :—

Month	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
March	18	11	7
April	28	20	8
May	30	27	3
June	32	27	5
July	15	12	3
August	11	6	5
September	13	10	3
November	6	5	1
	153	118	35

310 visits were paid to ice cream premises.

CLEANLINESS.

Milk Supply.

No. of Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	137
„ Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	54
„ Producers and Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	35
„ Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	56
„ Inspections of Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	471
„ Inspections of Milkshops and Dairies	...	...	...	...	551
„ Contraventions Noted	...	...	...	...	22
„ Contraventions remedied (including items outstanding on January 1st)	...	...	...	...	24
„ Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	45
„ Cows	...	...	...	...	447

Examination of Milk.

282 Samples of milk were submitted to the Bacteriologist and subjected to the Methylene Blue Test.

Designation	Satisf'y	Not Satisf'y	Total
Ordinary	6	7	13
Accredited	122	14	136
Pasteurised	37	7	44
Tuberculin Tested	55	10	65
Sterilized	2	—	2
Heat Treated	1	—	1
T.T. (Pasteurised)	16	5	21
	<u>239</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>282</u>

68 samples of milk were submitted to the Phosphatase Test with the following results :—

Designation	Satisf'y	Not Satisf'y	Total
Pasteurised	42	2	44
Sterilized	2	—	2
Heat Treated	1	—	1
T.T. (Pasteurised)	16	5	21
	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 68
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

58 samples of milk were submitted to biological examination for B. Tuberculosis :—

Designation	No. Submitted	Positive	Negative
Pasteurised	11	—	11
Accredited	25	*4	21
Tuberculin Tested	13	—	13
Ordinary	6	—	6
Heat Treated	1	—	1
T.T. (Pasteurised)	2	—	2
	<hr/> 58	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 54
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

*2 of the positive T.B. samples were in respect of the same cow.

Two affected cows were duly slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The number of licences under the **Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-1941**, held at 31st December, 1948, were :—

Tuberculin Tested—

Licence to produce and bottle	3
Licence to Bottle and Retail	5
Licence to Produce	1
Licence to sell	20
Supplementary licence to sell	2

Accredited—

Licence to produce and bottle	3
Licence to produce	9

Pasteurised—

Licence to pasteurise, bottle and sell	2
Supplementary Licence to sell	1
Licence to sell	17

Ice Cream.

Samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and were tested by the Methylene Blue Test and for B.Coli.

The official Provisional Grades of ice cream are based on the time taken to reduce Methylene Blue, and are as follows :—

Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue.			
Grade 1	...	...	4½ hours or more
" 2	...	...	2½ to 4 hours
" 3	...	...	½ to 2 hours
" 4	...	...	0

Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory test itself, it is useless to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment is based rather on a series of samples. It has been suggested that over a six-monthly period, 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. into Grades 1 or 2, and not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

The graded results of the samples, with differentiation for ice cream manufactured in the Borough and outside, are as follows :—

Manufactured in Dewsbury—

Number of Premises 10.	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Methylene Blue Test ...	52	18	6	3

Manufactured outside Dewsbury—

Number of Premises 13.				
Methylene Blue Test ...	48	16	5	3
Number of Samples—151	100	34	11	6

Table showing a monthly analysis of ice cream samples :—

Month				No. of Samples	Coliform Test		Meth. Blue Test	
					Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
March ...	...	...	...	18	16	2	15	3
April ...	...	...	...	28	26	2	27	1
May ...	...	...	...	32	25	7	31	1
June ...	...	...	...	16	11	5	14	2
July ...	...	...	...	15	13	2	15	—
August ...	...	...	...	11	4	7	6	5
September ...	...	...	...	13	8	5	9	4
October ...	...	...	...	7	2	5	7	—
November ...	...	...	...	6	1	5	5	1
December ...	...	...	...	5	4	1	5	—
				151	110	41	134	17

Mussels.

Investigations were made into the sources of supply of mussels consumed in Dewsbury. Samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield and nine samples were reported as unsatisfactory.

It was found that certain mussels consigned from Ireland were unfit for human consumption and should have been labelled

and used only as bait. By arrangement with the Irish Authorities, the supply to Dewsbury from the polluted source was stopped.

Meat Inspection.

The inspection of meat at the time of slaughter has been suspended in Dewsbury since 1939, all meat distributed in this area being slaughtered and inspected at the Spenborough (Cleckheaton) Abattoir. The distribution centre (where the meat is allocated to the different butchers) is also outside our area. Some premises are occasionally used for the slaughter of privately-owned pigs, and butchers' shops and food preparing premises are visited to inspect the meat as allocated.

No. of visits made to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	70
" inspections of meat shops and stalls	...	...	...	500
" inspections of food preparers (meat)	...	...	...	238
" slaughtering licences issued	...	...	...	2

The weight of meat condemned is now given :—

			cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Weight of Beef	...	...	...	1	13
" " Pork Offal	...	...	...	—	3
			2	1	2

Inspection of Other Foods.

Number of visits to General Food Premises	...	...	...	1018
" " Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	375
" " Bakehouses	...	...	...	258
" " Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	518
				2169

Particulars of other food surrendered as unfit for food.

TINNED FOOD—			
Vegetables	...	...	156 tins
Soup	...	...	31 "
Preserves	...	...	39 "
Fish	...	...	57 "
Meat	...	...	52 "
Milk & Cream	...	...	419 "
Fruit	...	...	311 "
Other Food	...	...	23 "
			1088 "

FRESH FOOD—

Evaporated Peaches	...	28 lbs.
Figs	...	152 "
Prunes	...	40 "
Sweetbridge Assortment		1 "
Cauliflower	...	42 cwts.
Tomatoes	...	60 lbs.
Butter	...	40 "
Lard	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Tea	...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Cheese	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Cream Crackers	...	5 "
Chicken	...	46 "
Salmon	...	47 "
Black Grapes	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Pears	...	52 "
Crabs	...	9 st.
Haddock	...	57 "
Ling	...	8 "
Smoked Fillets	...	4 "
Mackeral	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Oats	...	1 pkt.
Dates	...	1 "
Fruitella	...	288 "
Cake Mixture	...	7 "
Sponge Mixture	...	24 "
Bun Flour	...	6 "
Potato Crisps	...	72 "
Semolina Pudding Mixture	...	330 "
Oatcakes	...	51 lbs.
Bournvita	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ "
Dates	...	49 boxes
Oatmeal	...	10 st.
Cockles	...	6 bags
Mussels	...	4 "
Pickles	...	94 jars
Preserves	...	13 "
Coffee Essence	...	1 bottle
Chocolate Mould	...	36 pkts.
Chocolate Cup	...	72 "
Crumpets	...	2807
Long Buns	...	150
Bun Loaves	...	24
Teacakes	...	155
Loaves	...	148
Malt Loaves	...	22
Bun Rounds	...	5
Bath Buns	...	102
Yorkshire Teacakes	...	35
Sponge Puddings	...	793
Madeira Cake	...	1
Eggs	...	188
Puddings	...	14
Fruit Loaves	...	5
Ginger Buns	...	6
Madeira Buns	...	35
Scotch Pasties	...	4
Currant Bun	...	1
Tarts	...	12
Cream Bun	...	1
French Buns	...	112
Peaches	...	42

HOUSING AND GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

Housing and Public Health.

The supply of adequate housing accommodation continues to be a major problem and one of the greatest difficulties arises when faced with the question of repairs to houses of great age, low rents and very doubtful future. Most of the work accomplished was done by the owners on receipt of the first intimation or informal notice of the existence of defects. It was, however, necessary to serve formal Abatement Notices in 128 cases, 93 of which were complied with during the year.

The appended table gives some indication as to the varied nature of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors under this heading.

The classification of the applicants for Council Houses is also carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and 673 visits were made for this purpose.

During the year 1948 the following inspections were made by Sanitary Inspectors to the premises detailed :—

Nature of Inspection.	Primary Insp'ns	Re-in- Inspections	Total Visits
Houses :			
Under Public Health Acts	1638	5424	7062
„ Housing Acts (Miscellaneous) ...	45	—	45
„ Housing Acts (overcrowding) ...	398	82	480
„ Housing Acts (classification) ...	671	2	673
Re Accumulations	73	107	180
Re Cellars Flooding	73	137	210
Re Water Supply	91	87	178
Re Yards, Courts, &c.	29	33	62
Visits to :			
Common Lodging Houses	5	—	5
Houses Let in Lodgings	45	—	45
Schools	58	19	77
Cinemas	36	11	47
Piggeries	165	4	169
Urinals	141	5	146
Street Gullies and Sewers	94	81	175
Markets... ..	110	—	110
Offensive Trades	50	—	50
Stable Premises	60	—	60
Animals and Birds	29	9	38
Tents, Vans and Sheds	11	—	11
Cesspools	8	5	13
Canal Boats	1	2	3
re Rent Restrictions Act	7	4	11
Refuse Tips	125	24	149
Miscellaneous	843	—	843
Interviews (Owners, etc.)	1144	—	1144
Visits for Water Sampling	36	—	36

Complaints.

Number and nature of complaints received and investigated :—

Dampness	61
Vermin—Rats and Mice	58
Bug infestation	13
Refuse Accommodation	37
Sanitary Accommodation :	
Water Closets	40
Cisterns	6
Water Closet drains	9
Overcrowding	13
Water Supply :	
Defective pipes	12
Miscellaneous	4
Washing Accommodation :	
Sinks	55
Sink Waste Pipes	12
Set Pots	4
Drainage	56
Water in Cellar	17
Miscellaneous	75
General :	
Fireplaces	14
Roofs	37
Chimneys	20
Plasterwork	30
Subsidence	8
Eavesgutters	9
Windows	5
Total	595

Nuisances.

Nuisances found	2506
Nuisances remedied	2214

Action under Public Health Act.

Notices Served.		Notices Complied With.	
Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
128	985	93	988

Action under Dewsbury Corporation Act, 1933 (3.20)

Notices Served.	Notices Complied With.
105	98

Housing Statistics.

1.—Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1638
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	7062
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	Nil.
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	Nil.
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil.

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	985
2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of formal Notices :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	988
3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil.
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	128
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	93
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	38
(3) Number of Houses for which undertakings were submitted and accepted by Council	Nil.
(4) Number of Houses made fit on undertakings accepted by Council	Nil.
(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.
4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding :—	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	350
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	366
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	1492
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	154
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year...	70
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	332
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Temporary overcrowding Licences granted	145

Rats and Mice Repression.

This section of the work has received special attention during the year. 236 inspections, with 1,147 re-inspections, were made of infested premises, and the necessary steps taken, by baiting and follow-up procedure to clear the premises.

During the year two treatments were given to the Corporation sewers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Borough Engineer co-operated in this work.

Smoke Abatement.

252 routine smoke observations were taken, with the following results :—

Number of boiler plants where smoke emission contravened Public Health Act, 1936, and Dewsbury Corporation Byelaws 4							
Number of boiler plants where no nuisance caused ...							43

80 inspections were made of boiler-houses and plants, and appropriate action taken where the nuisances occurred.

Meteorological Report, 1948.

OBSERVATIONS AT CROW NEST PARK.

				Rainfall inches	Sunshine Hours Minutes	
January	...	...	...	6·54	21	50
February	...	...	...	1·93	33	0
March	...	...	...	0·92	121	10
April	...	...	...	2·22	119	30
May	...	...	...	1·04	160	40
June	...	...	...	3·65	89	20
July	...	...	...	0·86	114	10
August	...	...	...	4·02	78	30
September	...	...	...	1·16	67	0
October	...	...	...	1·26	51	40
November	...	...	...	1·17	24	10
December	...	...	...	2·47	16	10
				<u>27·24</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>10</u>

Atmospheric Pollution

Record of Observation with Deposit Gauges for the Year 1948.

Month	Gauge Situate at Dewsbury (Municipal Buildings)		Gauge Situate at Savile Town (Gas Works)		Gauge Situate at Whitley		Gauge Situate at Ravensthorpe	
	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.	M.	E.
January	831	21.15	1024	26.17	2971	74.15*	1015	25.88
February	340	8.67	581	14.84	537	13.47	487	12.42
March	812	20.65	435	11.08	398	10.09	512	13.15
April	786	20.05	834	21.00	606	15.48	694	17.74
May	624	15.90	657	16.75	633	16.11	497	12.67
June	610	15.55	690	17.61	580	14.74	720	18.33
July	306	7.80	374	9.53	301	7.70	300	7.66
August	780	19.92	814	20.75	578	14.74	800	20.37
September	263	6.72	232	5.84	202	5.14	228	5.85
October	911	23.24	742	18.65	414	10.43	509	13.00
November	348	8.87	531	13.53	221	5.65	423	10.78
December	723	18.42	869	22.13	519	13.23	376	9.38
Total Deposit for 1948	7,334 Average 611	186.94 per month 15.58	7,783 Average 649	197.88 per month 16.49	7,960 Average 663	200.93 per month 16.74	6,561 Average 547	167.23 per month 13.94

*Contained a large quantity of sand.—Gauge tampered with ?

M.—Metric tons of soot deposited per 100 sq. kilometres.

E.—English tons of soot deposited per sq. mile.

Rag Flock.

Seven samples of Rag Flock were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst. All samples were reported on as complying with the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts, 1911-1928. The individual results were as follows :—

Sample No.	Chlorine as Soluble Chlorides.			
	Allowed.		Found.	
1	...	30 parts per 100,000	...	26 parts per 100,000
2	...	" " " "	...	17 " " "
3	...	" " " "	...	18 " " "
4	...	" " " "	...	18 " " "
5	...	" " " "	...	24 " " "
6	...	" " " "	...	15 " " "
7	...	" " " "	...	11 " " "

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

Four samples of fertilisers and two of feeding stuffs were taken. The Analytical Chemist reported all as genuine under the standards laid down by the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act.

74 visits were made to registered premises under this Act.

Eradication of Vermin.

27 houses, containing 50 rooms, were disinfested by gassing, or by the use of liquid or powder insecticides. 9,735 articles of bedding, clothing, furniture, etc., were also disinfested.

313 visits were made under this heading.

Infectious Diseases.

No. of visits to investigate cases of infectious disease	193
No. of houses disinfested after cases of infectious disease	176
No. of rooms	" " " " " " 282
No. of articles	" " " " " " 31,464
No. of library books	" " " " " " 338
No. of visits in connection with above	... ... 310

In all cases the bedding is collected by the Sanitary Department staff and steam disinfested.

Refuse Accommodation.

1,313 inspections were made, seven ashpits were closed, and 288 dustbins were renewed and provided in lieu of the ashpits.

Factories Act, 1937.

No. of primary inspections—Non-mechanical	...	4
—Mechanical	...	4
No. of routine inspections made	...	236
No. of re-inspections	...	74
No. of inspections (outworkers)	...	18

**Inspections of Factories for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	66	59	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which section 7 applies :				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	228	231	17	—
(b) Others	—	—	—	—
Total	294	290	20	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found :

Particulars	No. of cases defects found				No. of Prose- cutions
	Found	Reme- died	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	7	7	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempera- ture	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective	22	19	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	5	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	4	—	1	—
Total	40	39	—	14	—

Number of outworkers (hand-knitters) ... 20

Sanitary Accommodation.

Closets :

No. of inspections of W.C. accommodation	...	...	...	...	305
" inspections of Privies and Pails	...	...	...	...	29
" Waste W.C's. converted to W.C's.	...	...	...	...	1
" Additional W.C's. provided	...	...	...	...	7

Drainage.

All new drains and alterations to existing drains are examined and tested by means of the smoke test, and details of inspections and tests made during the year are given below :—

Length of 4 in. drain tested by smoke	...	...	...	...	10,321 ft.
Length of 6 in. drain tested by smoke	...	...	...	...	2,995 ft.
" 9 in. drain tested by smoke	...	...	...	...	207 ft.
No. of inspections of drainage	...	...	...	...	441
" smoke tests—New drains	...	...	...	...	270
" smoke tests—Existing drains	...	...	...	...	35
" colour tests applied...	...	...	...	...	46
" drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	13
" chemical tests	...	...	...	...	4
" other tests	...	...	...	...	2

Shops Acts, 1912-38.

No. of Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	239
" Re-Inspections of Shops	...	...	...	...	...	31
" Shops entered on Register (31st Dec., 1948)	...	...	...	...	...	639

In conclusion, I should like to tender to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees my thanks for the help and consideration given to me during the year, and to the Medical Officer of Health my deep appreciation for the help and support he has extended to me in the course of my duties.

I desire also to record my appreciation of the loyal and valuable services rendered by the District Inspectors, clerical staff and workmen of the Department.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. HAWORTH, M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector

